THE WEATHER
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THE MORNING STAR
WILMINGTON

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VOL. XCV—NO. 114. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,905.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN EMPERORS SEE GREAT BATTLE IN FAR EAST

William of Germany and Nicholas of Russia Face to Face on the Battle Front.

DESPERATE FIGHTING

Neither Side Gives Out Any Statement as to Outcome of Terrific Battle

Known to be Raging With Unabated Fury.

London, Feb. 7. — With the German and Russian Emperors as eyewitnesses, the armies of Russia and Germany are still contending for the positions that protect the Polish capital of Warsaw from the invaders. The Russian Emperor has been at Russian headquarters for several days, and the German representative announces that the German Emperor has joined his generals and has actually visited troops in the trenches.

Nothing has been disclosed as to the progress of the battle which when last reports were received was raging with unabated fury.

The Russians, according to Saturday's official statement, had strengthened their positions on the western bank of the Bzura, which they had crossed near its mouth, and captured another German vantage point. They also captured a long line of German trenches near Borjimow, which has been the center of most desperate fighting.

Battle in East Prussia.

In East Prussia another big battle is developing the Germans having sent reinforcements, apparently from their Bzura front to that region. In the Carpathians, while their right is advancing the Russians are able only to report that their left has checked the Austro-German offensive.

"With regard to all this fighting the German official report says:

"No essential events have taken place."

Fighting in the West is a repetition of the preceding days. There have been lively artillery duels and a few infantry attacks in which both sides claim to have gained some ground.

No further fighting in Egypt is reported. The Turkish account of that which already has occurred there refers to it as an encounter of vanguards and adds that the battles are still in progress. This probably is a delayed announcement.

The Italian report of the return of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister from his visit to the German Emperor says the Austrian cabinet found the results satisfactory but were not inclined to give Trentino to Italy, and part of Transylvania to Roumania as the price of continued neutrality on the part of those countries.

Turkey has given Italy satisfaction for the Hodeida incident. The British consul has been realeased and the Italian flag saluted.

English refugees from Constantinople declare the former German cruiser Goeben, now owned by Turkey, was so damaged by striking a Turkish mine, that it will be impossible to repair her at Constantinople. This virtual loss of the Goeben reduces the Turkish fleet to a stutement of inferiority as compared with the Russian Black sea fleet which is about to be strengthened by a new dreadnought constructed at Sebastopol. It is believed that when this ship joins the fleet Russia will attack the Bosphorus and the Black sea fleet, while the Allied fleets attempt to force the Dardanelles.

Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read in all the Catholic churches in England and France today.

TURKEY SATISFIES ITALY.

British Consult Returned to Consulate and Italian Flag Saluted.

Parish, Feb. 7. — Friction between Italy and Turkey over the seizure by the Turks of George Alexander Richardson, British consul at Hodeida, Arabia, while he was a refugee in the Italian consulate, probably was ended today, according to a Havas dispatch from Massowa.

Richardson was brought before the Italian consulate in Hodeida, says the dispatch. The Italian flag was flying over the building and the Turks rendered it honors. Mr. Richardson then left on the auxiliary cruiser Empress of India.

The correspondent adds that relations between the Italian consulate and the local authorities of Hodeida again are cordial.

On December 11th the Turkish gendarmes attacked the British consulate at Hodeida and Consul Richardson fled to the Italian consulate. A demand was

(Continued on Page Two.)

BAD CONGESTION AT LARGER PORTS

New York, Baltimore and Norfolk Report to McAdoo.

SHORTAGE OF VESSELS

Collector Hamilton at Norfolk States That Warehouses, Sheds and Cars Are Full of Both Foreign and Coastwise Goods.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary McAdoo tonight made public telegrams from the New York, Baltimore and Norfolk customs collectors telling of great congestion of freight because of lack of ocean-going transportation.

Dudley Field Malone, the New York collector, told of unusual congestion particularly with respect to grain. "Explanation of this congestion," he reported, "is that export movement cannot be effected because of shortage of tonange."

The congestion applied to warehouse elevators as well as cars and lighters, he added, but no marked congestion of coastwise trade was discernable.

Collector Ryan at Baltimore reported that the Pennsylvania railroad had placed an embargo on grain consigned for export there. The elevators, he said, "were loaded to capacity and there were 4,260,000 bushels of grain on railroad tracks awaiting removal. Otherwise conditions at Baltimore were normal, Mr. Ryan said.

Bad Conditions at Norfolk.

Collector Hamilton at Norfolk reported much congestion of merchandise consigned to both coastwise and foreign destinations.

"There are in warehouse and under shed at Norfolk at the present time, he reported, 85,556 bales of cotton valued in Germany at $5,476,160. There is great congestion in warehouses, under shed and on cars of general export merchandise freight, consisting principally of tobacco, lumber, flour, cotton seed oil, etc.

"The congestion has become so great that in some instances foreign lines though sending out more general cargo ships within an immediate week for Glasgow, Liverpool and London than for any combined period of three months, have been compelled to refuse offered shipments.

"There is a great and serious interruption to export coal business by reason of the fact that ships are not available. * * * This being especially true in the case of export coal business to Mediterranean, South America and ports on the West coast of Africa. Freight rates out of Hampton Roads on coal to South American ports have lately been quoted as high as several dollars per ton on coal valued at $2.70 per ton, making shipments absolutely prohibitive and destroying business."

ENGLAND MUCH INTERESTED IN CONDUCT OF LUSITANIA

Use of American Flag May Bring About an Early Understanding.

London, Feb. 7. — The use of the American flag by the British steamer Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, in its voyage across the Irish sea, has aroused great interest, and although it did not mention this instance specifically, the British foreign office issued a statement dealing in a general way with such usage. It argues that the only effect in the case of a merchantman flying a neutral flag would be to compel a belligerent ship to investigate the vessel's nationality and the character of her cargo before capturing her.

The statement points out also that by the merchant shipping act of 1894 foreign vessels are permitted to use British colors for the purpose of escaping capture.

From stories told by passengers on the Lusitania it would appear that the captain of the liner received his instructions to hoist the stars and stripes from the British admiralty. Already he has been warned of the presence of the German submarines.

A Birmingham magistrate, Joseph Sturge, who was returning from a trip to the United States aboard the Lusitania, said that the voyage had been uneventful until the steamer arrived off the Irish coast, on Friday morning.

"Then on an intimation from the admiralty," said he, "we hoisted the American flag, which caused some sensation among the passengers. We proceeded under the American colors, but teh Eiglish flag was rehoisted before we reached the landing stage at Liverpool."

Officials here hold strongly to the view that in the use of a neutral flag British ships, bearing neutral passengers, particularly Americans, are fully justified in taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to save life.

London, Feb. 7.—The Swedish steamer William, from Baltimore January 15th for Trelleborg and Kalmar, Sweden, took refuge in Queenston harbor today from the storm. Several of her crew were injured, her boats were smashed and the bridge damaged.

JAPAN THREATENS MILITARY ACTION TOWARD CHINA TO FORCE DEMAND

Peking, China, Feb. 7.—Japan has threatened military action to force China to meet her recent demands, according to a cable message from the Chinese minister at Tokio. Officials say, however, the communication should not be taken too seriously.

WILSON ACTIVE IN INTEREST OF PE[ACE]

LIBRARY of CONGRESS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Foreign Diplomats at [Wash]ington Discuss Pos[sibility].

COL. HOUSE TO E[UROPE]

Visit of President's Friend to European Capitals Causes Speculation as to Reason—No Specific Plans Afoot

Washington, Feb, 7.—Plans which President Wilson may have, looking to the eventual termination of the European war, were the subject of much speculation among foreign diplomats today as a result of the arrival in London of Colonel E. M. House, the President's intimate friend, on a tour of the European capitals.

At the White House it was stated that Mr. House was not authorized to carry peace negotiations while in Europe, though the President naturally expected to learn much of interest about the diplomatic situation there when the Colonel returned in the spring.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. House had planned to go to Europe of his own initiative but that the President asked him to do what he could toward co-ordinating various relief measures undertaken by Americans abroad.

Only incidentally does Colonel House's mission bear on the possibility of making peace, as the President, it is known does not intend to renew his original tender of good offices for mediation until there is an acceptance, or a strong indication to that effect by one or more of the belligerents.

Look For Developments

Many diplomats here, however, were inclined to believe that the trip of Colonel House might be instrumental eventually in developing unofficially an understanding of conditions under which the belligerents would make peace. Colonel House is on intimate terms with some of the principal foreign secretaries of Europe and most of the American ambassadors in Europe were his close associates before going to foreign posts.

Colonel House bears a letter saying he is the personal and unoficial representative of President Wilson so that Americans in charge of various branches of relief work will not hesitate to discuss their plans and cooperate with him freely.

While engaged in this work Colonel House is expected to gather much information that may be of value to

(Continued on Page Two.)

VILLA DRAWS NEARER CAPITAL OF MEXICO

Wages Desperate War on Carranza Forces.

Representative of Gen. Villa at Washington Receives Message From His Chief—Advance on Tampico Steady.

Washington, Feb. 7. — Advices to the Villa agency here tonight said General Villa was at Irapuato, 100 miles north of Mexico City, directing an extensive campaign which has for its object the capture of Tampico and domination of the northern half of Mexico.

That Gen. Villa would invite the diplomatic corps to come into territory he controls as a counter move to the invitation issued by Carranza for the diplomats to go to Vera Cruz was indicated in advices reaching here. At the the State Department no further news of the differences between Carranza and the diplomatic corps was received.

The Carranza agency issued at statement giving the list of original delegates to the Aguas Calientes convention, who either were dead, in hiding or missing, and those who were supporting the various chiefs. The Carranza list claims that out of the total number of more than 150 only 11 now support Villa, 55 are aligned with Carranza, 16 are with Fulalio Gutierrez 25 with Zapata, 27 are unaccounted for, the affiliations of eight are unknown, 4 were killed in battle, 4 assassinated, 2 are in prison, and 1—General Jesus Davila Sanches—is neutral, though his whereabouts is not given.

Enrique Llorente, the Villa representative, tonight explained that Villa's military campaign had advanced along the three principal railroads in Central Mexico to within a few miles of the border towns of Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo and Matamoras. At each place Villa troops are threatening the Carranza garrison, he said.

Llorente added that General Angeles had complete control of Monclova, Monterey, Catillo and San Luis Potosi, and that the advance on Tampico was progressing rapidly.

Madrid, Madrid, Feb. 7.—The Spanish Chamber of Commerce has protested against the manner in which Spanish merchandise is handled at some United States ports, especially those of Porto Rico. Modification is asked or at least the same treatment United States merchandise in accorded in Spanish ports.

STACY WOULD KNOW OF CITY FINANCES

Addresses Open Letter to Councilman Chadwick

AS TO PROPOSED BONDS

Legislator Makes Inquiry as to Accounts and Finances of City to Govern His Attitude Concerning Pending Bills

(Special Star Correspondence)

Raleigh N. C., Feb 7.—Representative Stacy has sent to D. N. Chadwick Jr., councilman of accounts and finances, of the city council of Wilmington an open letter of inquiry as to a number of matters pertaining to the finances of the city, the information asked being wanted by Mr. Stacy in determining his attitude toward a number of bills either introduced in the Legislature already or that will be introduced soon. The letter follows:

Raleigh, N. C.
February 6, 1915.

Mr. D. N. Chadwick, Jr.,
Councilman of Accounts and Finance,
Wilmington, N. C.

My dear Sir:—

I wish to obtain some information in regard to the City's finances, in order that I may inteiligently act upon the bills already introduced, and those which have been suggested, relating to bond issue.

In the first place, we have already passed an act, at this session, validating the City's notes in the sum of $40,000,00, which were issued for Market street improvement; and, in the same act, authority was given the City to levy a tax with which to pay these notes. It is my information that these notes are non-interest bearing and that they fall due four years after the date of their making. Such are their tenor by reason of the conditions under which they were issued. I should like to know if this information be correct.

Another Bill Pending

Another bill has already been introduced in the Senate authorizing the City to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 to take up its present floating indebtedness. In this bill the Market street notes are also included. Why authorize the City to levy a tax to pay these notes and then authorize a bond issue to take them up? The notes and the bonds both carry a tax. Even if the notes bear six percent interest (contrary to my information) and the bonds only five per cent interest, what assurance do you have that the holders of the notes will surrender them and take the bonds? Of course, I understand if these Market street notes do not bear interest you would not exchange five per cent bonds for them.

Still another bill has been introduced by Senator Cooper authorizing the City to borrow $100,000.00 and lend the same to citizens for the building of sidewalks and installing water and sewerage connections. Said loans to citizens are to be repaid as may be required by the City Council, but the act does not require the Council to use the funds thus repaid by the Citizens in discharging the City's debt incurred by borrowing the money which it proposes to lend to the citizens. The City's debt is to be cared for by a tax. And I apprehend that the next Legislature will be called upon to bond this very indebtedness. Do you not think this conclusion altogether probable? Furthermore, as a business principle, do you think it wise for the Legislature to authorize elective officers to lend public funds to their constituents?

I also notice from the papers that the City Council desires authority to issue bonds in the sum of $40,000,00 to take up certain other bonds falling due in 1918 and 1919. I wish to in-

(Continued on Page Two.)

GENTLEMEN BANDITS ROB LIMITED TRAIN

Men Only Relieved of Their Worldly Possessions.

Passengers on Florida East Coast Passenger Invited to Pass Over All Watches, Money, Etc.—Ladies Keep Theirs.

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 7. — The Palm Beach Limited train of the Florida East Coast Railroad, bound from Jacksonville to Miami, was boarded by four masked men at Stuart, Fla., early tonight, and the male passengers on the observation platform robbed of their money and jewelry. The amount obtained has not been learned, but it is not believed to have been large.

No attempt was made to molest the women. They were forced, however, at the point of revolvers, to enter the car, where several of them fainted. After completing their search of the men, the robbers made their way through the observation car, but found that a brakeman, who had caught sight of them, had locked the door.

Revolvers were then leveled at him and he was ordered to pull the bell rope to stop the train. When it slowed down the four men jumped to the ground and escaped. Posses are now searching for them.

TWENTY ONE DAYS MORE FOR SENATE

Call for Extra Session of Congress is Probable.

SHIPPING BILL FIGHT

If Fight Continued, Appropriation Measures Must be Handled in Extra Session—If Appropriations Passed Fight Lost.

Washington, Feb. 7. — With 21 working days ahead of the Sixty-Third Congress the fate of the government ship-purchase bill still remains uncertain. Whether it will be held before the Senate to the exclusion of appropriation bills until passed or until the gavel ends the session March 4, must be determined by the President and administration leaders. Some definite understanding on this point probably will be reached in a few days. The President is expected to discuss the situation tomorrow with senators who have stood valiantly for the bill through the last week of party rebellion.

Suggestions that Republican senators eventually might yield their opposition in order to take up appropriation bills and let the measure come to a vote, are denied by minority leaders. They insist the bill cannot get to a vote. Democratic senators championing the bill admit the situation is desperate. They realize their insistence on keeping the bill before the Senate will cause failure of the great appropriation bills.

This would make an extra session inevitable.

If it is determined that an effort should be made to pass the appropriation bills to avoid an extra session, the ship purchase bill, in the opinion of some of its staunchest friends, must be withdrawn. Even then there may not be time to pass all the great supply measures. There are fights ahead on the naval and military bills, and the rivers and harbors bill is certain to provoke attack.

The Immediate Situation.

What ever is decided as the program for the rest of the session, the immediate situation is the pending motion of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, to recommit the ship bill without instructions. Democratic leaders probably will let the motion reach a vote tomorrow. A roll call is expected to show 48 votes in its favor to 47 against it, with Senator

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SOUTHERN SITUATION IS GREATLY IMPROVED

Textile Trade Expert At Kinston Thinks So

J. F. Taylor, General Manager of Large Plant at Kinston Sees Better Times—Well Known Throughout South as Authority.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 7.—J. F. Taylor, general manager of a big plant here and well known throughout the East and South as a former president of the Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association, declared "conditions in the textile lines are gradually bettering," in an interview given your correspondent Saturday. "There has been no boom in the markets yet for two reasons, notwithstanding we have cheaper cotton. First, there were large stocks of goods in the hands of the retailers and jobbers as well as with commission houses and manufacturers of both raw material and finished goods on a cotton-cost basis of 12 1-2 to 14 1-2 cents per pound, and the readjustment of prices from this cost down to the presen cost has made trading very hard on any sort of satisfactory basis.

"Secondly, we have had an immense amount of foreign goods coming in, for which orders had been placed some time prior to the war, under the lower tariff rates. Most of these goods had been made up before the war was declared and others were completed after that time, so that our imports for September, October and November far exceeded those of the same months in 1913. In December they were about equal and in January quite a falling off was noticed. Importers' orders, it is now thought, have been pretty well filled, so we expect a diminishing foreign competition from now on.

"At the same time, our American manufacturers are beginning to get some orders for goods for export, principally for military uses, and this will probably be increased by orders from South American and other countries which have formerly depended upon England, France and Germany for nearly all of their textile goods.

"So, now having more nearly a monopoly of our home trade and a bright prospect for a good share of expert business, together with the general improvement in business of almost all kinds throughout the country, we confidently expect a great boom in textile manufacturing during the year."

Mr. Taylor, like most other men at the head of big business concerns, expects South America to contribute greatly to American commerce if the war should continue. He is regarded as one of the best-posted cotton mill men in the South.

RATIFY AGREEMENT AS TO COAST LINE

President Kenly and Governor Craig Write

AS TO UNDERSTANDING

Charge of Bad Faith as to Removal of Cases Disproved—Committee Commends Sense of Fairness in Meeting the Situation.

The full text of the correspondence under which the conference was recently held in Raleigh at which a full agreement as between the Atlantic Coast Line and the State in the matter of removal of cases to the Federal Court, detailed in the Raleigh dispatches to this paper, was made public in this city yesterday by Assistant General Counsel George B. Elliott, of the railroad company, together with the letter of Governor Craig to President Kenly, of the company, and the reply of Mr. Kenly to the Governor, ratifying the terms of the agreement.

The correspondence is explanatory within itself and opens with the letter of Mr. Elliott to the Governor, proposing to have the conference with a view to a full and fair settlement of the controversy; the details of the conference as made by the Governor to Mr. Elliott, giving the findings of the committee, and the letters of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Kenly, accepting the terms of the agreement, all of which become now a matter of record. The letters follow in their order:

Wilmington, N. C., February 6th, 1915.
(At Raleigh, N. C.)

Honorable Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:

My dear Sir—In order that the suggestion made by me on behalf of this company may be definitely and clearly submitted to you and the gentlemen who have kindly consented to meet with you in order to determine accurately the facts in connection with the passage of the Enabling Act of 1899, under which the Wilmington & Weldon was consolidated with the other roads now forming the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, I beg leave to reduce to writing, in this letter, the statement I have heretofore made to yau, and individually to certain of the other gentlemen mentioned.

I have asked, and you have very kindly consented to aid me in securing a meeting of the gentlemen who have actual personal knowledge of the facts connected with the introduction and passage of this bill, the object being to ask them to consider the situation as they recall it, and to determine, after mutual discussion: (1) Wether or not a promise was made by any official of the Wilmington & Weldon or the Atlantic Coast Line that the consolidated company would not seek to remove a case to the Federal Court upon the ground of diverse citizenship thereafter if the bill introduced by Mr. Rountree was enacted into a law; (2) Whether such a promise was made by anyone else, having even apparent authority, on behalf of the Wilmington & Weldon or the Atlantic Coast Line, and (3) Whether the Legislature, in passing this bill, actually relied upon the faith of any such promise, either made or which was understood by the Legislature, to have been made.

I have said to you, and to the other gentlemen, that the Atlantic Coast Line officials have no knowledge of any such promise ever having been made by any person officially connected with the Atlantic Coast Line, or by anyone else, but that if it appeared that such a promise was made, even without the knowledge of the officials, by one having even apparent authority, and that the action of the Legislature of 1899, in passing the law, was upon the faith of the understanding that such a promise had been made, that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company is now prepared, and will agree to renounce any right that it has under the law to remove cases from the State to the Federal Court in this State upon the ground of diverse citizenschip, and will immediately agree to a dismissal or remand of all cases now pending in the Federal Court, in which the cause of action arose within this State, and which was removed to the Federal Court upon the ground of diverse citizenship.

I am authorized to agree further for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, in the event you find that such a promise was made, or understood to have been made, that it will not hereafter seek removal of cases, in which the cause of action arose in this State, to the Federal Court, upon the ground of diverse citizenship, and to agree generally that so far as the right of removal is concerned, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company will assume the same position it would occupy if the property were still operated by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. This, as we view it, would give full force and effect to the possible purpose and intention of the Legislature in passing the Act of 1899, construing it most liberally in favor of the State. It would not, of course, preclude us from seeking the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in those cases in which under the Federal statutes may be tried in the Federal Court, even by a corporation which is a citizen of this State.

It is the sincere desire of this company to ascertain actually the facts in connection with the passage of this bill, and thereafter to carry out to the fullest extent any obligation, either legal or moral, which properly flows from those facts, and I desire to express here my appreciation of the courtesy shown us by you gentlemen who have consented to meet and discuss this situation, in

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AVOID VIOLENCE TO NEUTRAL VESSELS IS GERMAN NAVAL ORDER

That Phrase in Official Memorandum Reassures Washington Authorities.

PROBABLY NO PROTEST

But State Department Will Make Inquiries as to Certain Points.

Early Understanding is Desire of America.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Although the text of Germany's official memorandum explaining the admiralty's proclamation of a submarine campaign against enemy merchant ships has been delayed in transmission and did not reach the State Department today from Ambassador Gerard, publication in the press of the text of the document produced a profound impression in the national capital.

As the memorandum revealed that German naval commanders had been ordered to "avoid violence" to neutral ships, it was regarded as much more reassuring than the brief proclamation, though there was some uneasiness over the suggestion in the memorandum that efforts to torpedo enemy ships might unintentially strike neutral vessels.

President Wilson and his cabinet have come to no decision as to whether the United States will enter a protest, but it is believed some inquiry may be made as to what steps are planned to take off passengers and crews from enemy merchant ships as well as neutral vessels. The declaration of London provides that all persons aboard an enemy merchant ships must be saved before the vessel is destroyed.

Want Assurances Now.

If assurances are given that merchant ships will not be summarily destroyed without giving an opportunity for persons aboard to be saved, it is regarded as certain that the American government, observing strict neutrality, will not protest against the German proclamation.

It was apparent among high officials that the hoisting of the American flag on the British steamer Lusitania immediately after the charge had been made in the German admiralty's proclamation that neutral flags had been ordered used by Great Britain was more likely to call forth diplomatic discussion than the proclamation itself. This incident may call forth an inquiry tomorrow if American Ambassador Page does not report on it by then.

The presence of many close friends and relatives of high officials of the American government on board the Lusitania and stories that the vessel raised the American flag to protect neutral passengers brought home to officials the question of safety for Americans traveling by sea and the necessity for an early understanding.

While there is no law of the United States penalizing any vessel that enters or leaves American ports for using the American flag without authorization and no explicit rule on the subject ever has been incorporated in international law, the embarrassments which might result from such a practice caused much speculation among diplomats.

Warning is Studied.

The German warning that neutrals should not voyage in enemy merchant ships, probably will be heeded to some extent, it was thought but the effect on those Americans who are in Europe now and plan to return home by the Big English and French passengers liners was another phase of the situation that was studied.

In some executive quarters it was believed that the German naval commanders had been given much more strict instructions about caring for the safety of civilians of both enemy and neutral countries on board merchant ships than had been made public.

The view suggested was that Germany's action was aimed chiefly against the cargoes of contraband and the troop ships crossing the English channel.

In this connection it was that official information has been received by the American government that for the last month England had transported an average of 30,000 men each week across the channel. Official estimates which have reached the American government place the number of British troops in the field now as close to 500,000 with the expectation that Kitchener's army of 1,000,000 was likely to be in France by spring.

Germany's charge that England had not respected neutral property aboard enemy ships and that neutral governments have protested vainly in this respect was not generally known here until the German memorandum was made public.

PART FOR GERMAN NAVY

Will Bide Her Time and Fight in Her Own Way—Respect of England

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(via London) Grand Admiral Von-Koester, president of the German Navy League, in an address at Kiel University today, discussed conditions governing the part to be played by the German navy in the war. He declared the relative strength of the German fleet compared with the Anglo-French-Russian fleet is perhaps one to four. The British, he added, perhaps estimated German lust for battle so highly that they had said to themselves "Some day they will come and we shall

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANY ASSURES U.S. AS TO EXPORTS

No Grain From America Will be Used by the Army.

MAKES MATTER PLAIN

German Government Willing to Deliver Trade in Imported Food Products to American Organizations for Delivery.

Berlin, Feb. 7 (wireless to Sayville).—Positive assurances that grain imported from America will not be used for the army or the government were given by Vice Chancellor Clemens Del Bruech in a statement today to the correspondent of the Associated Press. The vice chancellor declared the regulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization have been revoked. He announced the government's willingness to entrust its sale to American organizations for the duration of the war. The absolutely non-contraband character of such grain shipments then would be established, he said. The vice chancellor said:

"The Bundesrath's regulations for dealings in grain and flour, promulgated January 25, did not contemplate the appropriation of grain supplies in favor of the government or German army, but solely its equitable distribution for private consumption. It is therefore a measure of protection for the individual against speculation.

Do Not Apply to Imports.

"Furthermore paragraph 45 of this regulation reads: 'The stipulations of this regulations do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after January 31.'

"Governmental supervision of the grain trade under this ruling is confined to the home supply, while trade in imported grain, now as before, remains unrestricted. The provision whereby imported grain may be sold only to municipalities or specified organizations has been rescinded. Although these organizations were intended solely to direct imported grain into channels which would lead to private consumption, it was thought best to assure neutral powers that under no circumstances would grain imported into Germany be destined for German forces or German administrative bodies. Under these circumstances therefore, according to the principles of international law, such grain cannot be regarded as so-called 'relative contraband.'

"In accordance therewith the German government has communicated formal assurances to the American government that food products imported directly or indirectly from the United States into Germany will in no wise be placed in this position by the German forces or German administration, but will be placed at the disposal of the German people through free and restricted chanenls of trade, government agents being debarred from participating therein. The German government has also declared its readiness to deliver trade in such imported food products to American organizations for the duration of the war."

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN EMPERORS SEE BIG BATTLE IN FAR EAST

(Continued From Page One.)

made upon the Italian Consul, Sigonr Cecchi, for his surrender.

When Signor Cecchi refused, 100 Turkish soldiers broke down the consulate doors with axes and soldiers also fired into the building, wounding a servant. Consul Richardson was then surrendered.

Signor Cecchi was not permitted to leave the consulate for several days, according to one version of the affair. It was stated that he was to be tried on a charge of having housed the British vice-consul and also with firing on Turkish soldiers. He was finally rescued by the Italian coast guard ship Giuliana.

Italy demanded that Mr. Richardson be returned to the Italian consulate and that the Italian flag be saluted. The Governor of Yemen dismissed the officials connected with the seizure of the consul, returned Mr. Richardson to the consulate, and permitted him to leave the country. The paying of honors to the Italian flag signalizes the carrying out of all of Italy's demands.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPS

Russians Are Confident But Say Crisis Has Not Yet Come

Petrograd via London, Feb, 7.—In the stubborn battle developing in the extreme north of East Prussia the Russian general staff sees indications that he Germans have withdrawn troops from the Bzura region and massed them in the vicinity of Interburg between Gumbinnen and Tilsit.

Operations here lead to the belief that the fierce attack on Borjimow and Goumine was more of a demonstration than a serious effort to break through toward Warsaw. At Borjimow the Russians appear to be more than holding their own. They have pierced the German second line of trenches. Military observers declare the situation is satisfactory although they do not believe the crisis has arrived.

Staff officials still attach the breatest importance to the movement in the Carpathians where the Russian armies are opposing a tremendous Austro-German force on a line which forms the arc of a circle in the vicinity of Mezo Laborcz, 50 miles southwest of Przmysl. Farther eastward there appears to be a separate Austro-German army 90 miles South of Lemberg, on the Wyszkow-Nadworna line (Austria-Hungary). The latter force appears to be trying to pierce the Russian line east of Lemberg and to menace the forces about Warsaw in the rear.

The Russians are awake to this possibility, however, and recently rushed several corps towards this front On virtually all the Carpathian front the Russians have checked their antagonists but the Austro-Germans still are undefeated. The Germans with their usual mobility suddenly appear at various points and then as suddenly disappear. According to a Russian staff officer the Germans are used like cement to hold together detached corps of Austro-Hungarians.

BONSAL RAILROAD TO BE BUILT TO MONROE

Through Freight Service Hamlet to Charleston Already.

Much Interest in Piedmont Carolina—New Road to Be Built Into Monroe, for Closer Connection Into Charlotte

(Charlotte Observer)

Railway development that affects this section of the State is of substantial interest to Charlotte manufacturers, jobbers and shippers generally and the completion of the so-called Bonsal road, extending at present from Hamlet to Charleston with an ultimate plan of building through from Jefferson, S. C., to Monroe, is of wide concern to the trading public throughout all this Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

The first through freight service from Hamlet to Charleston was inaugurated Saturday and the first return through freight service left Charleston last night for Hamlet. The shipment from Hamlet south Saturday consisted principally of cotton bound for export shipment. The regular passenger service will be inaugurated about the middle of the month.

This new system, bringing all of this section in closer touch with deepwater at Charleston promises to do a great deal for this territory apropos the completion of the Panama Canal. A little sketch of the Bonsal road may be of interest, as given in yesterday's Charleston News and Courier:

Hamlet Present Northern Terminus

"About 13 months ago the active construction of the Charleston-Andrews link, then called the Charleston Northern was begun. It was carried forward with all haste and the last rail was laid several weeks ago, the company since then devoting its attention to improvement of the roadbed in order to have everything in first-class condition for the formal opening. The link connecting Charleston with Andrews is 57 miles in length. The distance from Andrews to Georgetown, over the Georgetown & Western, is 16 miles. The distance from Charleston to Hamlet, N. C., where connection with the trunk line of the Seaboard Air Line is made, is 169 miles.

"The main line of the Carolina, Atlanta & Western is between Charleston and Hamlet. At Poston connection is made with the line passing through Florence, Darlington, Sumter, Harsville and other towns, a Seaboard connection for Columbia being made at McBee. Although the company has not made any official statement on the matter, it is commonly believed that the main line will be extended to Savannah and that the Seaboard passenger trains between New York and Florida will pass through Charleston. The company has the right of way through streets in the upper portion of the city for extension to the Ashley River.

Deep Water Port

"A splendid region which has long wanted transportation facilities will be given opportunity for development through the operation of the Bonsal Line. Charleston is placed in direct touch with many towns which are expected to develop a large business. Charleston will be the deep-water port of the new system and the company has undertaken development of splenid terminals here.

"The builders of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western have sought the best of construction. The Santee trestle and bridge is the most important undertaking on the Charleston-Andrews link. The bridge is located 12 miles from Andrews and 12 miles down river the Santee bridge of the Atlantic Coast Line. The long wooden trestle has been built solidly. The bridge is a steel and concrete affair. The clear spans are more than 200 feet in length and the two spans of the draw 63 feet in length each. The trestle and bridge across the Cooper River near Strawberry, are similar in construction to the Santee structure. Permission was secured from the War Department for the bridging of the Santee and Cooper Rivers and Goose Creek.

Towns on the Line

"Towns along the Carolina, Atlantic & Western include: Charleston, McColl, Clio, Minturn, Little Rock, Dillon, Floydale, Smithboro, Mullins, Rains, Centenary, Eulonia, Gresham, Boston, Hemingway, Andrews, North Charleston, Gibson, McBee, Hartsville, Lydia, Lamar, Timmonsville, Bishopville, Meredith, Sumter, Darlington, Florence, Pamlico, Savage Johnsonville, Nesmith, Henry and Hamlet. A number of these towns have already derived substantial benefit from the operation of the Bonsal system.

"The charter for the Charleston-Andrews line was taken out under the name and style of the Charleston Northern Railway but the management of the Charleston Northern Railroad and the South Carolina Western Railroad took legal steps toward amalgamation of the three lines into a system called the Carolina, Atlantic & Western.

Charlotte and Charleston

"The new system, it is confidently believed will mean great things for Charleston. The Bonsal lines will open up a territory which has long suffered for want of transportation facilities, and which will do the bulk of its business with Charleston. They will give Charleston another direct railroad connection for points in the East and West. Charleston and Charlotte will be brought much closer by means of the Bonsal lines, and the territory between these cities will be benefited by the operations of first-class service. Via the Seaboard Air Line Charleston will be given fast schedule to Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other cities in the East. Merchants will benefit from the extension of the facilities for handling freights. The Bonsal lines are confidently expected to accomplish a great deal toward the up-building of Charleston, and the section affected by the new system will feel the benefits accruing from additional transportation facilities.

"The section traversed by the Bonsal lines is wonderful in its possibilities, and it is evident that Mr. Bonsal and his associates are confident of developing an enormous business in the territory their trains will serve. The Carolina, Atlantic & Western has spent generously for the purpose of getting the best, and it is reliably reported that everything about the new system will be top grade. In anticipation of the handling of long and very heavy freight trains, the management had heavy steel rails laid and the roadbed thoroughly ballasted. It is evident that every precaution looking to dependable service will be taken. Mr. Bonsal and his associates have carefully studied every phase of the situation and their decision to building in the territory they have chosen means that they are convinced that the territory will develop wonderfully with proper transportation facilities. Business men believe that in a brief period the Bonsal lines will build up a highly profitable business into and out of Charleston.

"The management of the Bonsal lines selected Charleston as the outlet for their chain of railroads after thorough investigation. Other ports were investigated and Charleston was chosen because Mr. Bonsal and his associates feel convinced that the metropolis of South Carolina is about to grow importantly and that railroads through the territory the Bonsal lines affect will prosper from the beginning. A rich farming country is covered by the Carolina, Atlantic & Western, and it is expected that Charleston will be the place of exportation for a great quantity of the cotton, tobacco and other products of the great Fee Dee section. It is known that the people of that section are heartily supporting the new railroad system, and that they are looking for splendid benefit to come from the operations."

Berlin, Feb. 8. via London—The Federal Council has given municipalities power to require all residents to make known the amount of flour in their possession under 100 kilograms (220 pounds) and to expropriate all private stores of more than 25 kilograms.

Uniform bread has been ordered for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg and orders have been issued that no pastry may be baked in which rye or wheat flour is used.

CHARITY TURNS TO THE DISTANT EAST

Occupied Parts of Russian Poland Face Starvation.

FOOD AND COAL SHORT

America and Germany Join Hands in Giving Aid to Suffering Humanity in Country Where Great Battles Rage

Berlin, Feb, 6.—(By wireless to London, Feb, 7.—It was officially announced today that the International Central committees has undertaken to furnish relief to the civil population of those parts of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans.

The relief plans contemplate extensive collections of funds for the purchase of grain. The cost of administration, the announcement states, will be born by the Rockefeller Founda tion.

The American and Spanish ambassadors to Berlin and Vienna are members of the committee.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORT

America and Germany Join Hands in Rendering Aid to Suffering

The Hague, Feb, 7. via London—America and Germany are joining hands in relief measures for the civil population in the war devastated districts of Poland. Representatives of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, after investigation, found this work as essential as relief for Belgium.

While American representatives were negotiating with the governments for a formal treaty that the German and Austrian authorities provide guarantees not only that imported supplies shall not be requisitioned by the military authorities but that all requisitions shall cease in occupied regions, a German committee had begun raising funds to buy food for a people who officially are their enemies.

Berlin residents subscribed $85,000 as their first contribution to the fund. Germans generally were invited to subscribe in an appeal issued Saturday.

The German committee was organized Saturday at a meeting of the Reichstag with Prince Hatzfeld-Trachenberg as chairman and Dr. Theodor Lewald, director of the ministry of the interior as vice chairman. After outlining the straits of the population and declaring a famine in food and coal existed, Dr. Lewald said:

International Committee

"An international committee has undertaken to obtain the necessary food supplies from neutral countries and it is now for Germany to collect the funds needed to carry on the work of mercy. We appeal to our countrymen, urging each to do all he can. The willingness of the German people to make succor will not halt at the frontier when it is a question of saving unfortunate fellowmen from misery and death".

The foreign committee being organized to supervise relief work includes the American and Spanish ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna and Archbishops of Posen and Cracow, Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Ernest Bicknell, representing the Rockefeller foundation. The committee believes it will be able to buy grain and food supplies in Roumania.

Chairman Herbert Hoover of the American Belgium committee is negotiating with the German authorities to obtain assurances not only that requisitions of food shall cease both in the region of occupation and the region of operations in Belgium but that financial levies on towns and provinces shall be abandoned. The German goverament pledges hitherto to have extended to the non-requisition of food supplies imported by the commission of such supplies as must be re-placed by imports from America.

WILSON ACTIVE IN INTEREST OF PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

President Wilson in eventualities that may arise when prospects for peace are in sight. Only a few days ago the President was asked if there was any movement in view for peace and he replied that he saw nothing definite. That prominent unofficial persons in all the belligerent countries have been active recently in trying to get a movement for peace under way has been reported. At no time recently, however, has there been any official exchanges relating to peace.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN WEST

British "Eye-Witness" Tells of Trench Fighting.

Describes German Attacks on Monday and Counter-Attacks Delivered By Allies—Claims Latter Successful

London, Feb, 7.—A graphic description of trench warfare on the Western front is given by the British "eye-witness" in a narrative of Monday's German attacks and British counter attacks. He says:

"The Germans again attacked south of Labassee canal but not in such strength as on previous occasions. Fighting began early with a successful assault on a small trench close to the canal. Two counter-attacks failed to regain for us the ground lost.

"When daylight came, however, our artillery opened such an accurate fire on the enemy that their position became untenable. A stronger counter attack then was delivered and our men not only drove the Germans from this trench, but seized another post on the enemy's side of the canal. There were a succession of German posts on this embankment, we now had established ourselves in one of them.

"Our supports then came up and passing through our firing line holding the first of the enemy's posts, rushed on to the second driving out the garrison at the point of the bayonet. Our men then took one of the enemy's trenches to the South. Along this they fought, throwing hand grenades until they had dislodged the Germans for a considerable length. During this action we captured 14 prisoners, many wounded and two machine guns.

Speaking of three "singularly gallant, but unsuccessful attacks" on the French south of the Bethrune road, the "eye witness" says the Germans reached the French trenches and there litterally were almost wiped out, 75 bodies being counted in front of the defenders lines. It was reported that not more than two or three of them escaped. He continues:

"The enemy's loses in the Labassee area appear to have been heavy. The reason for their activity along the canal was that they had suffered severely from an enfilading fire by one of our machine guns from a post they attacked. In two days one of their companies had lost 30 men from shell fire alone".

Giving some instances of the force of explosives used the "eye witness" says a mine the Germans fired under a British trench hurled a piece of rail weighing 25 pounds a distance of a mile, while the detonation of one of the British Lyddite sheels threw a German soldier across the railway and canal.

STACY WOULD KNOW OF CITY FINANCES

(Continued from Page One.)

quire if special taxes have not already been levied and, at least, partially collected to pay these outstanding bonds? If so, what has been done, or what disposition is to be made of the sinking funds, which have been set aside to take care of these bonds? In other words, why issue bonds to take up bonds? It is my understanding that when bonds are issued, taxes are levied to insure their payment at maturity. Furthermore, if these bonds are to be sold at once what is to be done with the money prior to the maturity of the old bonds? If the bonds are not to be sold at once, why authorize their issuance before the Legislature of 1917.

Is Unconstitutional

The constitution of North Carolina, Art. 7, Section 7, prohibits a city from borrowing money, except for necessary expenses, unless the same be ratified by a vote of the people. And Section 2,977 of the Revisal limits a city in its expenses to 10 per cent of its total assessed valuation of real and personal property. Now, I wish to ascertain if Wilmington has not already exceeded the limit of 10 per cent and if we are not, therefore, running counter to the above constitutional provision in these proposed bond issues?

Bonds necessarily means additional taxes. The rate in New Hanover county is now $3.10, about all we can stand. I should like to know what additional tax-rate these proposed bond bills would entail?

If you can furnish me the above information, I shall appreciate it; and, as this is a matter of public concern, I deem it wise to address you in an open letter, so that every tax-payer may know the full facts.

Awaiting an early reply, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
W. P. STACY

ONE OF MISSING BROTHERS FOUND DEAD IN FLORIDA

Gun Shot Wound in Head—Other Brother Missing—Negro Suspected.

Welake, Fla., Feb. 7.—The body of Alonzo G. Gardner, of Baltimore, was found today i nadensepalme t SHRDL found today ina dense palmetto thicket along the banks of Raft Creek, near Georgetown, Fla. Death had been caused by a shot in the back of the head. He and his brother Horace B. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., have been missing for three weeks.

No trace has been found to the latter, but the authorities believe he also is dead. It is thought that both men were killed for the purpose of robbery. The pockets of the brother found today had been turned wrong side out. Both are known to have worn valuable jewelry and are sai dto have carried considerable money. A scarf pin was the only jewelry on the body found.

Search for the men was begun immediately after the negro pilot returned here alone on January 22 with the yacht which the brothers had engaged for use on a hunting trip up the Ocklawaha river. The negro shortly afterward disappeared and efforts to find hi mthus far have failed.

Charred camp equipment belonging to the Gardners was found about a week ago near the place where the body was located. Its finding strengthened a theory held by the authorities that the two man had been murdered. They believed that the guilty person had attempted to burn the camp articles to make it more difficult to trace the movements of the brothers.

The body recovered was found by Captain Hiscock of this place.

The dead man had gripped in his hand a 22-calibre rifle which he presumably had had for the purpose of shooting small game. In addition to the wound on the back of his head his face was mangled almost beyond recognition.

HEAVY WEEK AHEAD FOR LEGISLATURE

Two Special Orders Come up in Senate Wednesday

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

House Committees Will Listen to Advocates of Prohibition Measure During Week—Joint Hearing on Insurance.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Aaleigh, N. C., Feb. 7.—There are two special orders set in the Senate for the coming week. On Tuesday at noon there will be the bill for the uniform certification of public school teachers which seems to have considerable opposition in spite of the fact that it is a bill especially backed by the State Department of Education and by the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.

The other special order is the Weaver child labor bill, set for Wednesday noon when it is to come up under minority favorable report from the committee which voted ten to two for unfavorable report after the hearing given to the mill men and the advocates of the bill last week. Senator Weaver is preparing for a strenuous fight for his bill and insists that in spite of the heavy odds against his bill in the committee he will get at least the enactment of the inspection feature of his bill. However, it was this inspection feature that the manufacturers denounced most sharply in the arguments they made against the bill in the committee hearings. Furthermore the inspectors will add two inspectors to the force of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing at salaries of $100 per month each and traveling expenses at a time when the legislative policy is declared to be one of entranchment and getting through present conditions without increased expenses for the State. So opponents of the bill are expressing confidence that the uselessness of the inspection as they insist it is, and the heavy expense will doubly assure total defeat when the vote is reached.

The Snow Bill.

The Snow bill to prohibit county jail authorities from clipping the hair of prisoners being held for trial and to prevent their being brought out for trial in any sort of a prison uniform dress is to come up in the Senate again Monday morning. But more as unfinished business than as a special order. The bill is aimed especially at a long established custom in Wake county jail but is State-wide in its effect. By order of the Wake county commissioners it has long been the practice to clip the hair of prisoners when committed to jail and after bath to cloth them in cotton suits of a special color. And they are brought into court to stand trial in these same prison clothes. This pertains most especially to negro prisoners, the system being adopted for sanitary reasons, etc. The bill would have passed Satuday but for some objection to the wording of the bill that some thought might be construed to have effect under some conditions that the bill does not contemplate.

The practice in Wake county came in for severe criticism by numerous senators and seems to be generally condemned by the law makers.

No Special Orders in House.

The House has no special orders for the coming week, most of the important bills in the House being held in committees at this time for special hearings.

A number of especially important committee hearings are scheduled for the coming week. On Tuesday afternoon there will be the hearing of the State Anti-Saloon League bill to prohibit the delivery or receiving of liquors for beverage purposes, this being before the Senate committee on propositions and grievances and the House committee on liquor traffic. This is to be probably the biggest hearing of the whole session with temperance forces here from every section of the State who are coming in response to an appeal from Superntendent R. L. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League that their presence and influence are needed and necessary for forcing the measure through the Assembly.

Another big hearing will be on Wednesday afternoon when there will be a joint hearing of the insurance committees of the House and the Senate on the pending bills to amend the insurance laws, especially those involving State control of fire insurance rates—the Seawell bill in the House and the Weaver and the Miller bills in the Senate. The fight is over the question of whether the Senate shall take the entire and absolute control of fire insurance rates as provided by the Seawell bill or simply have the Department of Insurance assume the review of rates and pass on whether or not they are excessive, leaving the rating bureau to adjust them to the views of the Insurance Commissioner or stand the public odium of charging rates officially declared to be excessive. The insurance companies are insisting that in practically all cases where rates are in this way declared to be excessive they are reduced to meet the public demand, but that the companies could not afford to continue business in a State that takes from the companies the right to name the rates outright and that carrying out their fixed policy of not submitting to absolute State control and what they contend would often times be political control, they would be obliged to withdraw from the State if the Seawell bill is passed. It is on this score that a representative of the National Underwriters' Association is to be here Wednesday to appear before the joint committee and definitely define just what the attitude of the insurance companies is.

Consider Labor Bills.

On Wednesday afternoon there is to be a meeting of the House committee on propositions and grievances for the purpose of considering the two bills pending in the House for workmen's Compansation acts.

These are the Allen-Mintz bill and the Nettles bill. Mr. Nettles says the understanding now is that the committee will designate a subcommittee to take the two bills and combine the best features of each an dreport back to the full committee.

Monday is the 34th day of the 60 days constitutional limit for the session of the Legislature and the new revenue bill is scheduled to be introduced in the House tomorrow from the finance committee. This means that this, the most important measure, in any session of the Assembly, is ready for introduction much earlier than was the case in the 1913 session. This time it comes in on the 34th day, whereas, last session it was introduced on the 42nd day by Williams, of Buncombe, for the House committee as House bill No. 1,569. This time the number will less than 800, the last bill introduced Saturday having been No. 748.

VIENNA STATEMENT

Desperate Battles Continue in Far East—Austrians Claim Success.

Vienna, Feb. 7 (via London, Feb. 8).—The following official statement was issued this afternoon:

"The situation in Russian Poland and Western Galicia remains unchanged. In the Carpathians heavy battles are proceeding.

"In Southern Bukowina our troops are progressing favorable and the Russians are in complete retreat. Twelve hundred prisoners and much war material have been captured. In the afternoon our troops entered Kimpolung and were accalimed by the population.

"In the southern theatre there is no changes. In the Adriatic the attacks of our aviators on French transports met with success; many bombs were dropped.

"The resignation of the finance minister, Von Bilinski has been accepted. "Former Premier Von Kober succeeds to that office."

STEAMER DACIA REACHES NORFOLK ON HER TRIP

Takes on Banker Coal and Continues Across Atlantic to Rotterdam.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7. — The American steamer Dacia, recently changed from German to American registry, and about which international complications are imminent, arrived here today for coal, before proceeding on her voyage to Rotterdam, with a cargo of cotton.

The Dacia left Galveston last Sunday. When Captain George McDonald, master of the Dacia, left the vessel and secured a room at a local hotel, he denied himself to all newspaper men.

He said he did not know when the Dacia would sail. Agents of the steamer here say the Dacia will probably sail by noon tomorrow. Several code messages ware received here today for the Dacia and her agents.

Melrose, Mass., Feb. 7.—Albert A. Carleton, said to have been the youngest regular army soldier in the War Between the Sections, died today. He enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery at the age of 15.

You ride on Velvet when you ride on Diamonds

That's true in a double sense

In the first place the records of Diamond Service for 1914 show that more than 99% of the many thousands of Diamond Tires sold lasted much longer—went much farther—than the guarantee called for.

More than 99% of the hundreds of thousands of Diamond Tires in use last year gave more mileage than the purchasers paid for.

Every mile beyond that which the buyer *expected* was velvet for him.

In addition to the extraordinary mileage and freedom from trouble that you get in Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires, you can now buy them at the following

"FAIR-LIST" PRICES:

Size	Diamond Squeegee	Size	Diamond Squeegee
30 x 3	$ 9.45	34 x 4	$20.35
30 x 3½	12.20	36 x 4½	28.70
32 x 3½	14.00	37 x 5	33.90
33 x 4	20.00	38 x 5½	46.00

PAY NO MORE

For Automobiles, Bicycles **Put on** For Cyclecars, Motorcycles

Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

We are now located in our new quarters, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly for

Gasoline, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Axle Grease, Cup and Transmission Grease.

Don't fail to try our "AUTOIL"—a Carbonless Lubricating Oil for Automobiles, made from Pennsylvania Crude Oil.

GASOLINE 14 1-2c in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington

We paying return Freigt on empty barrels

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

'PHONES 873--874.

Rubbing Will Not Cure

The use of Liniments for Rheumatism is right good exercise, and in some cases gives temporary relief—but never cures. If you are a sufferer try HARDIN'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This preparation always gives relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure. Phone 55 for a bottle.

PRICE 50 CENTS

1880 **Hardin's Pharmacy** 1915

Merchants having business in Wilmington, N. C., will find

:: THE ORTON ::

the Hotel They are Looking For. Centrally Located.

OUR TABLE IS NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENCE.

C. E. HOOPER, Manager.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Let the Cape Fear Machine Works fix that Engine, Boiler, Stack, and All That Machinery that Might Run Better.

Wire, Write or 'Phone Us.

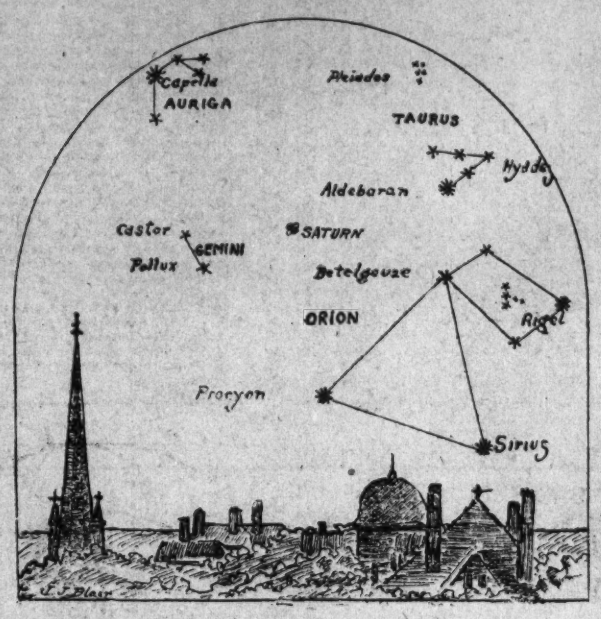
CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

—FOOT OF CHURCH ST.—

ASTRONOMY

For Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Pupils of the Schools

By JOHN J. BLAIR.



(Paper No. 3)

While it is the purpose of the writer to omit, to as great extent as possible, technical information and scientific terms, yet I feel that it would be paying a compliment to the young readers, many of whom I know in person, to present a phase of the subject which will afford an extensive field for investigation, study and thought; those who follow up the suggestion will be more than repaid I am sure. The more we enlarge our acquaintance with the skies the more the whole aspect of the heavens appears as an inviting page in an open book, so that instead of a brilliant assemblage of lights we see a host of individual stars, many of which we may know by name, and in which we may always feel a friendly interest.

The Zodiac.

Although the stars cannot be seen by day we must know that they all are in their places and that the earth in its yearly course causes the sun to appear to follow a path across the sky. This path, which the sun has followed since the dawn of creation is the same, and the constellations which mark the road appear as they did a thousand years ago. The shining belt is divided into twelve sections, one for each month, and each month marked by a certain constellation.

The ancients conceived the idea of giving this broad belt a name, a word which means an animal, or zoological garden of the sky, called by a Greek word, the Zodiac.

The forming and naming of the constellations date back to prehistoric times; it is to Greece however that we largely owe the figures as they appear upon our celestial maps of today. The Greeks were great travelers, and in visiting Egypt brought back much knowledge from that mysterious country as well as from Chaldea and Babylon.

It is generally agreed that the Zodiac with its twelve divisions or signs, which are marked by corresponding star groups have come down to us from even an earlier time which may be called the Pre-Babylonian Period.

Landseer tells us that the poetry and delineation of the figures made them so popular with the ancient Greeks and Romans, that it became the amusement of the ladies to work these celestial forms in gold and silver upon the most costly tapestries.

The quaint pictures representing the different signs of the Zodiac take a conspicuous place in all Almanacs and astronomical reports. All are animals as suggested above, except the Balances, which was the last it is said to be introduced, the claw of the crab formerly filling this place.

For January, the sign Aquarius, or Waterman; for February, Pisces, or Fishes; for March, Aries, or Ram; for April, Taurus, or Bull; May, Gemini, or The Twins; for June, Scorpio, or Scorpion; July, Suggitarius, or The Archer; for August, Virgo, or The Virgin; for September, Libra, or Balances; for October, Cancer, or The Crab; for November, Leo, or Lion; for December, Capricornus, or Goat.

The signs for each constellation are characters resembling hooks and eyes and other queer figures, etc. They must be of great antiquity and are distributed liberally through the pages of any almanac.

The Moon.

The moon has passed through its different phases from new moon, first quarter, and full moon between Jan. 15th, and 30th. The following facts may be noted with interest: 1st. The moon always presents the same face to the earth. 2nd—The new moon is always near the sun. 3rd.—The full moon is always on the opposite from it. 4th.—The horns or points of the new moon are always turned from the sun. 5th.—The moon has no atmosphere, no water, therefore no life or motion upon its surface. 6th.—As to size, if the earth be represented by a foot ball, then the moon would be about as large as a tennis ball.

Those who observed it through the High School telescope were astonished at the immense number of round spots which cover the entire surface. They are called craters and appear as depressions on its surface. Ranges of mountains extending across the disk are readily seen. (The writer has been asked whether or not February was without a full moon.)

The Planets.

Jupiter. The month of February will afford a splendid opportunity for star gazing as the moon which interferes with their brilliancy will soon disappear from the evening sky. Jupiter may now be seen far down in the west immediately after sunset, as evening star, appearing as such until February 24th, when it will become visible as a morning star until September 17th.

In the telescope the globe presents a rare spectable, not only from the dark bands which appear across its disk but also the view of the wonderful system of moons with which he is attended, the ninth one having been recently discovered.

Venus, the brightest star in the heavens, is now see just before sunrise. Although this planet shines with such unrivalled brightness, she shines with the borrowed light of the sun. As stated in the pare a few mornings ago, this star was distinctly seen as late as 10 o'clock in the morning, about 30 degrees ahead of the sun and immediately in its path.

It should be borne in mind that Venus has the same phases as the moon. Appearing in all forms from the thin crescent to a full disk, depending upon its position in the orbit.

The ancients, as evening star called her "Vesper," and as morning, star "Lucifer," but they at length recognized them as one and the same star so Venus replaced Vesper and Lucifer.

Venus is a little smaller than the earth and has a year of 225 days' duration. Once in a great many years this planet crosses the sun's disk, this phenomenon having occurred in 1862 but will not occur again until 2004. By means of this transit the velocity of light has been accurately determined, it being 186,000 miles per second.

Saturn.

"Circumscribed
By rings and moons resplendent, Saturn sweeps,
Majestic through his circuit. Peerless she—
A marvel of design—a mystery
Of beauty poised within those silent deeps!"

Saturn remains as evening star until June 25. By comparing his position on the chart with his location in the heavens, it will be seen he has moved among the other stars since this map was published.

The more we study the planetary system, the more we become mindful of the wonderful variety of the bodies which compose it. To the unaided eye Saturn appears as a star of the first magnitude, and may be seen at this time ehetween Orion and Gemini, in the northeastern sky, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Through the high school telescope there is revealed a series of rings extending around the disk of the planet like the brim of a straw hat. These rings are composed of innumerable particles of matter, revolving around the main body of the orb.

One Saturn year is equal to 29 1-2 of our years. A train going 42 miles an hour would reach Saturn in 2,416 years, this planet being 9 1-2 times as far away from the sun as our own earth. Saturn has a family of 11 moons, some of which may be readily seen with the aid of a small telescope.

Fixed Stars.

During February we should become better acquainted with the glory and beauty of the evening sky. The constellations of Pleiades, or seven stars, Taurus the Bull, and Orion, the Giant Hunt, appearing in the order named.

Of the first magnitude stars, seven are included in the accompanying cut, varying in brightness from Sirius, recognized as the brightest fixed star in the heavens, to Pollux, number 20, and last on the list.

For countless ages astronomers have called attention to the equilateral triangle, Sirius, Beteigueze and Procyon. Experience shows that simple diagrams much as are used in the accompanying chart are more easily recognized and remembered than the traditional pictures of animals, monsters and men, which covered the starry atlas of the ancients.

It can easily be understood that each sign is 30 degrees in length in the earth in making its yearly revolution around the earth passes through all the sign is 30 degrees in length, the signs of the Zodiac each month. When the moon sign coincides with the sun sign the influence of the sign is supposed to be greatly intensified.

By reference to our star chart the following signs may be easily located and used as a basis of further study. I refer to Taurus and Gemini.

The fifth sign of the Zodiac, Leo, may be distinguished by drawing a line backward through the pointers of the big dipper to a distance a little greater than that of the North Star. This constellation contains a beautiful first magnitude star, Regulus, and marks the end of the handle of the sickle. At nine o'clock in the evening the big dipper may be seen standing with its handle down toward the earth, in the eastern sky.

Useful Book for Boy Scouts.

I wish to offer at this time a source of information which every young astronomer should keep at hand. I refer to a book which for years and years was probably the "best seller" throughout the civilized world. It is the old Almanac, which in early days constituted the entire available library for many a home. In more recent times it is ranked with the blue back speller as a necessary source of knowledge in the household. Its publication in December of each year marked quite an event in the life of the family.

In many places it was customary for boys and girls to make Christmas money by selling on streets from house to house almanacs with a lead pencil, the usual price being ten cents for both.

It usually hung on one end of the mantel piece and afforded daily reading which had to do with every department of farm life.

I recall at this time a home of two old people whose broad fire place and primitive surroundings suggest early colonial days. At one end, tied with red strings, may be seen a file of Almanacs without a single break for a period of over thirty years.

In this state the old Blum's Almanac of Salem, edited by the "Blum Boys," as they were called, although both were over 80 at the time of their death, a few years ago. This Almanac is now in its eighty-seventh year of publication. Another familiar Almanac is the Turner of Raleigh, just beginning its seventy-eighth year.

There is still something fascinating about the quaint old wood cuts which were never changed, the pictures being appropriate to the farm life activities for each season of the year.

It is one of the few institutions which has not changed or been affected by the progress of the times.

On the December page the flax from which the linen was spun and woven is being hackled in front of the barn. In July the wheat is being harvested with the old fashioned sickle, and in November the threshing is done with the flail, showing the process of beating out the grain from the straw and chaff.

The December scene shows an open fire with the dog lying in front and the daughter busily spinning at the reel.

On the opposite page, interest centers in the quaint old pictures which represent the sign of the Zodiac peculiar to the month.

As for information the Almanac is a veritable encyclopedia of useful knowledge. Its size is limited, as it is only necessary to devote one sheet to each month of the year. Its accumulated and varied information extends from the beginning of time to the present hour. It is usually of a reminiscent character and deals largely with startling events, birth of great men, and the beginnings of things.

We learn for instance, that the population of North Carolina on January 3rd, 1729 was 10,000; that the date of the first sewing machine was March 7th, 1850; on March 26th, 1550, North Carolina was discovered by Cabot; March 27th, 1767, Andrew Jackson was born; April 23rd, 1776, the first North Carolina mail carrier began business; May 5th, 1789, the state university was created; June 1st, 1764 Cape Fear Gasette was published; June 6th, 1795, the first state capitol; June 11, 1831, the capitol burned; September 21st, 1725, New Hanover county was formed; September 30th, 1862, yellow fever in Wilmington; October 4th, 1884, first electric lights in Raleigh; October 28th, 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded; December 4th, 1704, tar was first made; and on November 29th, 1781, the British fleet left Wilmington.

To emphasize the importance of regard for the time of planting seeds every page contains the following direction;—"Dark of the moon, plant seed that fruit in the ground;" "Light of the moon plant seed that fruit in the light."

So deeply rooted was the superstition with regard to signs and seasons that the Almanac was consulted before seeds were planted, plants set out, or pruning of any kind done. Hogs must not be slaughtered when the moon was on the wane, for the meat would shrink.

As to meteorological conditions the almanac was consulted just as now we are guided by weather bureau reports. The weather forecasts for every day in each month being given in detail.

Another feature was that of the farmer's guide, containing plain directions for everything connected with the farm from setting a hen to planting an orchard.

Another feature is that which took the place of the modern comic supplement and funny paper, consisting mainly of quaint jokes. These jokes were repeated around at corn huskings and hog killings, affording an unlimited amount of merriment and boisterous laughter.

A sample or two may be given as illustrations:

1 "My dear, what mountains in domestic life give you most trouble?" "The kitchen range."

2. Expectancy. Old Man. "What are you fishing for sonny?" Sonny. "Snigs". Old Man. "What are snigs?" Sonny. 'I don't know, I aint never caught any yet".

3. Lucky Dog. "She calls her dog and her husband by the same name, it must cause frequent confusion." "Not at all, she always speaks gently to the dog."

4. Customer. "I want a nice birthday present for my husband, he does not smoke, play cards, or stay out nights." Saleslady, "Does he like fancy work?"

This paper bound universal encyclopedia, contains in the back information which it may otherwise be very difficult to secure. It includes the names of all the state officers and their salaries, the congressmen, all the departments of state, names of those connected with state institutions, educational and humanitarian, the names of superior court judges, and the court calendar for the year in the twenty judicial districts.

Usually as many as two pages are devoted to cooking and suggestions for the kitchen department of the household.

One purpose of this paper is to commend a more general use of this source of information for the astronomer and lover of nature. In it a boy can find readily, the length of any day, the hour of the rising and setting of the sun, the phase of the moon, the position of the earth in its orbit, the spring and fall equinoxes, all eclipses of the sun and moon, and other phenomena which appeal to the close observer.

The Comradeship of "Bull" Durham

There is something about ripe, mellow "Bull" Durham Tobacco that appeals to clean-cut manhood the world over.

Wherever in the world two "Bull" Durham smokers meet—in a hotel lobby or club in Europe or America; at cross-trails in the Klondike; in some far-off seaport on the Pacific—each recognizes in the other a *man* to his own liking, a *comrade* in the world-wide brotherhood of "the Makings." A sack of "Bull" Durham is a letter of introduction that will win friends in every part of the globe.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Millions of experienced smokers find the cigarettes they roll for themselves from pure, ripe "Bull" Durham tobacco *better suited to their taste* and more satisfactory than any they buy ready-made. The rich, fresh fragrance and smooth, mellow flavor of "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes afford healthful enjoyment and lasting satisfaction. Get "the Makings" today and "roll your own."

Ask for FREE package of "papers" with each 5c sack

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free*, to any address in United States on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

EUROPEAN WAR AND WHAT THEN

People of Wilson Hear Wonderful Address by New York Minister Upon That Theme.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Feb. 7.—In one of the most remarkable addresses delivered in Wilson in some time, Rev. Dr. Syron Hershley, of New York city, delighted a large audience at the Baptist church tonight. Dr. Hershley took as his subject, "The European War and What Then—?" The address was a frank, intelligent, thoughtful eloquent discussion of the relationship of Christianity to the European war.

Dr. Hershley said that the organization of the world in the relations of peace and good will is among the coming developments. The world is being awakened from the delusion that to keep the peace of the nations, they must be equipped to the uttermost for war. The masses of men are beginning to know their worth and their power and the time is coming when they will say to those who declare the wars—"do your own fighting, we have nothing to fight about and nothing to gain by war."

The anuual money cost of keeping up the preparations for war in the nations of the world is between three and four billions of dollars and it was in view of this fact that Winston Churchill said ,"What a wasteful, purposeless, futile folly it all is." Then adding to this the cost of actually carrying on war and the result is something simply bewildering.

The amazing fact is that the so-called Christian nations are responsible for the present European war. While professing Christians are praying for the so-called perishing heathen, the latter stand off and laugh in contempt as they exclaim, "behold, how these Christians love one another!"

"What has been said applies to the condition as it was at the beginning of the present war and the question now before the world is that of changing the conditions. Dreadful as is the cost of the continuance of this war in money, in men and in suffering, it would not be wise to stop the war, even if it could be done with the wave of the hand. It is simply a question as to whether this generation shall suffer on indefinite future generations. Better fight it out—to a finish now and put this old world, on a new, sensible and fraternal basis, a besis of cooperation rather than competition between nations. Make the settlement of the present war a benediction to future generations.

"There are certain matters to be recognized in the settlement when the war is over.

"We must be mindful of the fundamental unity of all people as the family of God. The essential brotherhood of humanity must be recognized.

"We must make intelligent account of who it is that runs this world and that the Lord Jehovah has spoken and that departure from His teaching will certainly bring disaster.

"We must make careful account of the responsibility for the present catastrophe. That essentially all European nations and other nations, not excepting the United States have had some responsibility for the war. On the surface, the explanations of the present war are to be found in, racial antipithies; commercial rivalries; religious differences, and imperial ambitions.

"On the other hand, the real explanation of the war is found in the false philosophy of national and international life. That the greatest nation is the one that represents the greatest brute strengh. Out of this has come the spirit of militarism and the facts that have grown out of militarism have been working the hopeless degradation of the multitude of God's children.

"This has gone to such an extent that the protest of Heaven was called forth against the wickedness of earth. The teachings of Jehovah have been challenged by the practices of men. The God of the nations has accepted the challenge.

"The nations were at peace when they prepared for war and now that they are at war it is time to prepare for peace. This is the time to instruct, to organize public opinion. If we wait until the war is over it may be too late. In the United States there are 37,000,000 church members and this host should take a leading part in the crusade against war. If these millions of Christians should really and consistently obey the teachings of the master they could wage such war against war as would break down the worst barrier of the common life of the world.

"The abolition of war is not something to be left to peace societies and conferances but the Christian people should exert their influence through the pulpit and press and thus awaken the religious conscience and help in the creation for a demand for the abolition of war; for the limitation of armaments and for international courts of arbitration."

In the conclusion of his address, Dr. Hershey suggested a permanent arbitral court; international armament for police protection only; and the nationalization of the manufacture of implements of warfare. He urged that nations should not be allowed to settle their disputes by force any more than individuals are so allowed.

RIVERS ARE RAGING

Swollen Streams Along Coast Line—Faison Postoffice—Terminal

(Special Star Correspondence)

Warsaw, N. C., Feb. 7.—All of the rivers along the Atlantic Coast Line railroad from here to Norfolk, Va., are on a rampage, the Tar, Rowan, and Chowan all being smollen many feet out of their beds.

The postoffice at Faison has been advanced from fourth class to a Presidential office, and Christopher H. Pierce has been appointed pastmaster there. The receipts of that office show a healthy increase for the past year being in excess of $2,100.

The work on the Atlantic and Carolina terminal here has been recommenced, after a repair of the steam shovel, which was broken several days ago, and which caused the work to be postponed for this length of time.

SAD SERVICE AT HOME

Funeral of Mr. R. W. Gibson Held Yesterday—Interment in Oakdale.

Attended by many friends from Wilmington and elsewhere, the funeral of Mr. Robert Wier Gibson, a well known retired business man in Wilmington, who died suddenly Saturday, was held from the residence, No. 1804 Market street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the services.

The remains were borne tenderly to Oakdale cemetery for interment. There were many beautiful floral designs, the grave being covered with the profusion of tributes.

The pallbearers were as follows: Honorary, Capt. Thomas D. Meares and Dr. Frank H. Russell; active, Col. Walker Taylor and Messrs. C. W. Woodward, Frank L. Huggins, Mike Cronly, Brooke G. Empie and Joseph W. Little.

FORMER CASHIER OF NEGRO BANK ARRESTED

Fitting Climax to Failure of Mutual Aid at Newbern—Embezzlement

(Special Star Correspondene)

New Bern, Feb. 7.—As a climax to the closing of the doors of the Mutual Aid Bank, an institution conducted mainly by colored people, and which took place a few weeks ago, came the arrest yesterday of John H. Fisher, colored, who was the cashier of the institution. Fisher is charged with embezzling the funds of the bank and is now at liberty under a bond of $1,000 which was put up by Adelaide Whitley, his mother-in-law.

The warrant for Fisher's arrest makes a direct charge of embezzlement but no specified sum is named. It was made returnable before Justice of the peace S. R. Street yesterday but at that time the defendant was not ready for a hearing and the case was continued until next Wednesday at which time it will be given a complete airing. Fisher has employed D. E. Henderson and Charles R. Thomas to defend him and will make every atempt to show that he is not guilty of the charges against him.

The closing of the doors of the bank was directly due to the fact that it did not have enough money on hand to pay a judgment secured against it by a Baltimore liguor concern. State Bank Examiner Hubbard came to New-Bern from Raleigh and spent several days in looking over the books of the institution. Concluding this work he gave out no statement here as to how the affairs of the institution stood but it was understood that they were in very bad condition.

Following Mr. Hubbard's investigation the bank was declared bankrupt and R. A. Nunn was appointed as a receiver but up to the present time nothing has been done toward closing up the institutions affairs further than this. The arest of Fisher came rather as a surprise and considerable interest is being manifested in the case, especially by the colored people who constituted its list of stockholders and depositors.

I WAS RUN DOWN, NERVOUS AND WEAK

Cause? Chronic Cough—A Friend Advised Me to Take Vinol—I Did—It Made Me Well and Strong.

Jennings, La.—"I was run-down, nervous, weak, dizzy, and tired all the time as a result of a chronic cough which kept me awake nights for months. I have four in my family, and I was not able to do my daily housework. All the different medicines I had taken failed to do me any good until a friend told me about Vinol. I took it and within a month I felt so well and strong I could do my own housework. I would advise all weak women to take Vinol."—Mrs. A. FREYOU, Jennings, La.

Why will women in this vicinity continue to drag along day in and day out, all run-down, pale, thin, nervous, weak and all tired out when we are continually publishing letters from hundreds of reliable women which prove how Vinol overcomes such conditions and creates strength.

We ask every weak, nervous, run-down man or woman to come to our store and get a bottle of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, without oil, and if it fails to help you, we will return your money.

Robert R. Bellamy, druggist, Wilmington, N. C., and at leading drug stores everywhere.

MUNSON COUNCIL, NO. 4, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Wilmington, N. C., February 8th, 1915.

Companions:—

The Stated Assembly of Munson Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, will be held in the Assembly Room of Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, February 8th, at 8 o'clock.

You are earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Thrice Ill. Master.

R. C. DeROSSET, Recorder.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

5lbs SUGAR 25c

K. SOAP	4c
IRISH POTATOES	25c
SWEET POTATOES	30c
3 CANS TOMATOES	25c
CHALMERS' GELATINE	7c
STAR HAMS	17½c
COUNTRY EGGS	30c
IVORY SOAP	4c
HECKER'S OATMEAL	9c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	9c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	17c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	33c
SAUER'S VANILLA	20c
BURNETT'S VANILLA	30c

Holmes Grocery

ALL PRICES CUT.
'Phone 41. 18 S. Front St.

J.F.LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Garrell Building.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wilmington Door and Lumber Company to C. N. Evans, President, Trustee, dated Marth 13th, 1912, and recorded in Book 68, page 107, in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door, in New Hanover county, expose to sale for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described tracts or parcels of land:

First Tract.

Beginning at a point in the western line of Front street 132 feet North of the northern line of Ann street, and running thence northwardly along said western line of Front street 66 feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Ann street to the channel or deep water said channel or deep water of the Cape Fear River southwardly and parallel with Front street 66 feet to the northern line of Lot No. 5, in Block 125, of said city; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ann street to the western line of Front street, the point of beginning. The same being that tract or parcel of land conveyed by one A. M. Prince to Brunswick Wood and Coal Company by deed bearing date January the 7th, 1911, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, and conveyed by Brunswick Wood and Coal Company to Wilmington Door and Lumber Company, as will appear by reference to the Public Records of New Hanover County.

Second Tract.

Beginning at a point in the northern line of Meares street 183 feet East of the eastern line of Fourth street, and running thence along said line of Meares street 33 feet in an easterly direction; thence North and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the old Coalfield (Francis Morris) line; thence along said line in a westwardly direction 33 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the northern line of Meares street, the point of beginning. The same being part of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 20, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

Third Tract.

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Cape Fear Township, on the East side, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a cypress, on the West side of Cat Fish Creek, a small distance above an old field; thence with the lower line or a tract formerly owned by Samuel Ashe, west 220 poles to a cypress on said Cat Fish Creek, near its head; thence same course 103 poles to the North West River; thence down the River so as to measure in a due South line 95 poles; thence from said River due East 336 poles to Cat Fish Creek; thence up said Creek 35 poles; thence due East 75 poles to a stake on the Sand Hill; thence North 12 degrees West 62 poles; thence West 80 poles to Cat Fish Creek, opposite the Fish Station, containing by estimation 222½ acres, of which twenty-five acres is high land.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on the South side of Cat Fish Creek, in the upper part of the bend, beginning at a cypress on the Creek between the line of the land which formerly belonged to Samuel Ashe and Thos. C. Reston; thence with their line East 84 poles to the corner of said Ashe's line, or rather his old center ditch; thence with said Center Ditch North 2 poles; thence East 30 poles to the corner by the side of the Creek; thence West to the Creek, and thence up the Creek to the beginning, containing 9½ acres.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on said North West River, and Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the River, on the lower corner of the tract on said Creek first above described, thence East 60 poles; thence South 129 poles to the River; thence up the River to the beginning, containing 60 acres of Tide Swamp.

Also eight acres of Sand Hill situate in said County of New Hanover, on Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the Creek at what was formerly known as the Reston lower corner; thence down the creek 20 poles; thence East and back adjoining the western line for its compliment. The last mentioned four tracts of land, described under "Third Tract" herein, being the same lands conveyed by E. P. H. Strunck and wife to Brunswick Wood & Coal Company by deed bearing date June 12, 1909, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, in Book 58, page 458, et seq., and reference is hereby made to said deed for the description therein contained, and the same being conveyed by the Brunswick Wood & Coal Company to the Wilmington Door & Lumber Company, by proper deed of conveyance, as the Public Records of New Hanover County will show.

Dated and posted this 13th day of January, 1915.

C. N. EVANS, President,
Trustee.

By Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, Assignee.

ROBERT RUARK, Attorney.

ja13-30d

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1915.

We boast of the business ability of Americans, but why is it that they are afraid to go into business without the government comes to their aid?

A suffragist who saw a newspaper headline reading 'Woman Suffrage Pigeonholed", says she expected that, as she knew that "the stool-pigeons were in the majority."

Los Angeles has a law against spooning in the parks, but it applies only to the men offenders. Well, that's all right. The male of the species is the spoonholder.

The people are getting so that they want to manage all their own affairs. They have been educated up to the fact that all public affairs are the people's affairs, and really there is no way of getting around that idea.

The people want to see what they get for their money. The Republicans spent on our army and navy about what Germany spent on her marvelous military equipment, but the Republicans are now saying we have neither navy nor army. Why? They ought to know. They spent the money.

The recently elected directors of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce have decided to inaugurate an active programme of town boosting. This seems to confirm the report that the people in Catawba county don't know there is a war, inasmuch as they adopted ideas of diversification several moons ago.

Somebody threw a brick and smashed a merchant's show window. Everybody stopped to look at it. The merchant stuck up this sign on the broken glass: "It was done by a brick. Come in and see the brick who runs the store and sells everything at a bargain." He turned a misfortune into an advertisement which brought the crowd inside to buy.

After the European war began, numerous fortune tellers claimed that they foretold it. Why don't they foretell us the end of the war without waiting till the war is over and then setting up the claim that they told us so? Prophets should record their predications ahead if they wish to receive honor.

We know a North Carolinian never learned to read till he was twenty years of age. He read something about what it required to become a freeholder, and as he wanted to be one by the time he was 21 years of age, he bought fifty acres of land on credit. He paid for it, bought more land, read the farm journals, and at the age of 40 he owns a farm worth $36,000. He says he had an idea of being a farm hand till he learned how to read and found out what a freeholder was.

A story writer in the Cavalier Magazine says: "He rose and stood before the mantel, his hands clasped behind his back, and took down the photograph". A fellow who could do all that with both hands clasped behind his back would be capable of handling most anything. At the same time, you must remember, President Wilson has his grand-son in his arms, has Congress on his hands, and is handling the Mexican problem and the European war situation in a manner that has saved this country a whole lot of trouble.

Among the new styles of headgear for our lady friends is the "battleship bonnet", "the cruiser hat", the 'submarine lid", etc. It is said that the frilly, silly, willy-nilly hats are thing of the past. Plumes are passe. Frilly, fluffy creations are not in it. The hats this season, so far, are built to fit close to the head. There will be pressed flower effects, plenty of bright colors, but the lines for a hat will be plain, practically a tailored affair. There will be no top-lofty, riotous use of flowers, no feathers and no brush heap headwear resembling a hot house production. Will they look pretty on the girls? Will they? Well, it is the wearers who constitute the prettiness anyway.

WILMINGTON'S NONOGENARIAN

Few of us can fully realize the fact that an esteemed Wilmingtonian, who lacks only seven years of rounding out a century of life, was busy at his desk on last Friday, which was his 93rd birthday. That gentleman was Mr. Richard J. Jones, who is Wilmington's oldest citizen and who has lived all these years a busy and useful life, ever holding the high esteem and the utmost confidence of all the generations of people of the old as well as the new Wilmington.

Mr. Jones always celebrates his birthdays by being at his post. He was quietly at work in his office on his 93rd birthday, but he appreciated the interruptions of friends who dropped in to congratulate him. Those congratulations are shared by everybody in Wilmington and hundreds of his acquaintances all over North Carolina.

The Star rejoices at the continued heartiness of Mr. Jones, and certainly it is a marvelous fact that he is just as much interested in his duties and in the progress of Wilmington as he ever was. Mr. Jones has been an official of many of the oldest of Wilmington's corporations and no business man has ever so firmly held the confidence that has been bestowed upon him by all the interests with which he has been connected and by the citizens of Wilmington in all the walks of life. He is honored and revered by all and particularly by those who know him best.

He has outlived some of the corporations with which he has been associated, but he has been as intimately associated with their successors. He is treasurer of the Tidewater Power Company, which is successor to the Consolidated Railway, Light and Power Company and the Wilmington Gas Light Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer 47 years ago, succeeding himself in that office when the old corporation was merged into the corporation which today is one of Wilmington's greatest institutions.

Probably the greatest source of pride felt by Mr. Jones is over the fact that for 48 years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Oakdale Cemetery Company. For 52 years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, and his brother Odd Fellows all over North Carolina rejoice in the distinction he bestows upon that great brotherhood, in whose principles and work he has never ceased to take the heartiest interest.

All Mr. Jones' friends express gratification that he is so alert today and that his faculty for remembering and his efficiency for conducting business are not the least impaired. Physically, he is an active man and takes his exercise in zest and smokes his cigar with relish. He comes to his office early and regularly every morning, and method and promptness and attention to duty have been the most prominent traits of his useful and eventful life. We hope to live to see him round out the century of a life that he has lived so gracefully and usefully every year during his residence in Wilmington from the day that it was a small town.

BUMPER CROP OF WHEAT.

Last year the United States produced the greatest wheat crop in the history of the country, but owing to the tremendous increase in the present acreage the crop this year is expected to overtop that of last year by many hundreds of million bushels. The South will produce more wheat than it has in many years.

Canada has increased her wheat acreage 25 per cent, according to the conservative estimate of President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, although the general estimate is as high as 40 per cent. He says all of the big crop in Canada and the States will be needed, and the growers can count on a good profit, even if the war in Europe were to come to an end.

In this country the wheat statistics published a few days ago state that there remains of last year's crop an exportable surplus of 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, probably. That would not permit of exports during the next five months at the rate of the last seven, but Argentina and India ought to meet a large part of the demand in the next few months. The present situation as to high prices has been created, not by greater European demands, but it is attributed to the inability of Russia to export; Rumania has not been exporting, but a dispatch last Friday says that 46,000 carloads of grain for Germany and Austria-Hungary are about to be released by the Rumanian government. It is said that the exports from Argentina and India can hardly be as low as 100,000,000 bushels, and may perhaps be well above 150,000,000, and that should relieve the strain here appreciably.

It is expected that the demand for corn will be greater this year than it was last year. The crop will be larger and it is estimated that the South will largely supply its own needs for corn and feed stuffs.

LEE COUNTY'S BIG MISTAKE

Little Lee county received compliments from all quarters of the State for her progressiveness when she recently voted $100,000 in bonds for the construction of good roads. Now the deplorable fact develops that there is considerable sentiment in the county for doing away with the services of her road superintendent, who is a highway engineer. The Jonesboro News, in its last isue, contained a vigorous editorial in opposition to the further employment of an engineer in in the county's road work, and a bill is now pending in the Legislature to provide for the employment of a road superintendent who is not an engineer.

It is really surprising that a county so progressive as Lee can entertain the idea of using such an amount of money on her roads without the services of a capable and experienced road engineer to supervise the laying out, grading and drainage of the roads. It is regretable that the county is about to take a step that means the waste of a large proportion of the proceeds of her good roads bond issue. She is about to adopt a policy of losing a pound in order to save a penny.

If North Carolina had a State Highway Commision, such as is contemplated in a bill now pending in the Legislature Lee county would be protected against such a policy of false economy, and the waste of thousands of dollars, would be prevented and her roads would be built scientifically, so that she would get the worth of her money. Under the proposed State Highway Commission system, as we understand it, the services of a competent engineer would be furnished by the State at a mimimum of expense to supervise the construction of the roads in Lee and other counties that undertake the expenditure of sums sufficient to build systems of good roads. The bill ought to pass.

Lee county has been setting North Carolina the pace, she must not go back on herself for any reason what soever.

AN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

Baltimore has a new organization for promoting, encouraging, aiding and establishing enterprises of an industrial or business sharacter. It is a stock concern in which everybody can either take stock or secure membership, and it is proposed that every man in Baltimore shall at least become a member. The Industrial Corporation proposes to be the big brother to every enterprise in Baltimore. It seeks to bring about unison and co-operation between all the manufacturers and business units in the city. Its object is to take a hand in making success possible, even to financing or seeing to it that every worthy enterprise and undertaking is financed for greater development. It will specially stand up for little enterprises, and it is ready to listen to their difficulties and aid them in overcoming them, if possible. It will do its best to make all industrial concerns grow bigger, and to be the means of getting others established in the city.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A bill introduced by Representative Stacy, of New Hanover, to establish rural districts after the manner of drainage districts, with authority to issue bonds within the district for providing machinery for clearing land, looks like community economy. — Maxton Scottish Chief.

If submarines, comparatively a recent invention, have already attained a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, what reason is there for supposing that, with the steady march of improvements, this radius may not be extended to 3,000 miles? That would make it possible for one to cross the Atlantic, in the event of a war between the United States and Some European Power, and deliver an effective blow. Probably capture or destruction would soon follow, for it would be almost impossible to return or make an escape, but the loss of a submarine would be a small matter in comparison with the sinking of a dreadnought or a battleship cruiser. The latest German feat thus gives point to what a few months ago would have seemed idle speculation. Apparently the submarine is to figure very largely in future contests at sea.—Philadelphia Record.

From the publication office we have received a copy of Life stamped in vociferous red letters "Marked Copy." A blue pencil had been run around this paragraph: "Our friends down south being sure that the negroes are inferior deny them advantages and provide inferior schools for negro children in order that they will continue to be inferior and thus prove the correctness of the contention of the scientists and sentimentalists that the negro is inferior. After all, there is nothing quite so satisfying as the feeling that you have got things fixed so that you will always have an inferior race in your midst." That would be bitter, if it were true. But in view of the fact that North Carolina negroes pay less than 10 per cent. of the school taxes, while their schools draw out about 30 per cent. of the total—the same amount per child that the white schools draw—we think North Carolina can worry along without taking it too much to heart. Life claims to be a humorous publication, and frequently it is. But naturally it cannot be humorous when it disregards the first essential of all Humor—that it be related, if distantly, to Truth.—Greensboro News (Ind.)

Very properly enough the lower branch of the legislature has killed the woman suffrage bill in so far as this session is concerned. When Representative Doughton moved that the action on the bill be postponed indefinitely, Mr. Roberts, of Buncombe, charged that such action would be in the nature of an avoidance by legislators of stating their attitude, whereupon a roll call was taken and the bill was tucked away "indefinitely" by a majority of 67 to 38. Some time ago The News expressed it as its opinion that the legislature should not waste time on a bill which is not a vital issue in North Carolina; that since there was no likelihood or hope of passage, time consumed in argument would be needlessly wasted, in view of the matters of real moment which are now before the legislature for passage. Representative Page stated, in course of debate, that of the 500 women he knew only one woman, she being the least qualified, desired the ballot. Of course this percentage can not be offered as a guage of sentiment in North Carolina, for there are a number of good women who want the ballot, still they are in a woeful minority, and we think will remain so for many years. It was not incumbent upon the legislature to waste time upon the issue. No member had been instructed to work for woman suffrage; we doubt if there is a single county in the entire state which would vote for equal suffrage if the issue was submitted either to the women or to the men of such county. The women of North Carolina are not clamoring for the ballot and the noise made by an extremely small minority will not be mistaken for the rumble of some mighty popular movement. A number of brainy men, with Judge Clark as the bell wether at the head of the flock, are urging the issue, and a few women in a number of communities are working earnestly to spread the propaganda, but the matter in this State is so one-sided that it would not be fair to even call it an issue.—Charlotte News.

RESUME OF SEMINOLE'S WORK

Rendered Valuable Service to Shipping on Numerous Occasions, According to Department Report

That the United States revenue cutter service, which was recently combined with the life saving survice, the consolidation of the two branches now being known as the coast guard service, has been a great aid to shipping is shown by the annual report recently issued by the Treasury Department at Washington. Of particular interest in this section will be a resume of the work done by the Seminole during the fiscal year, ended June 31st, 1914.

On September 5th of 1913 the Anna R. Heidritter, a schooner, laden with lumber, anchored off Diamond Shoals, foremopmast gone and jibboom gone, with nine feet of water in hold, was taken in tow for Norfolk.

On December 17th and 18th the fishing steamer Pilgrim which went aground near Cape Lookout was hauled off.

On January 4th of last year the schooner Thomas Winslow which was dragging onto lee shore at Cape Lookout with deck load shifted and five feet of water in hold was towed into Lookout Bight after great difficulty in running line. On the 13th of the same month the gas schooner Diablesse which was stranded on bar near Morehead City was hauled off. On January 25th the schooner J. Holmes Birdsall which was leaking badly on account of hole in underwater body off Frying Pan Shoals was taken in tow and anchored off Southport.

On February 15th, the schooner Bayard Hopkins which was lying off Diamond Shoals with mainsail and spanker boom lost, and supplies exhausted was towed into Lookout Bight.

On March 5th and 6th, the schooner Massasoit which was off Cape Hatteras lighthouse in a badly leaking condition with the assistance of the Onondaga was towed into Norfolk.

On April 8th to 11th the schooner William Thomas Moore which was stranded on bar at Little River Inlet was towed into the Cape Fear river.

Aid was rendered to a number of other vessels during the year. For instance it is mentioned in the report that the Seminole landed a fire party which rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing fire in a burning building on November 21st. Another disastrous fire which destroyed the molasses warehouse of C. C. Covington Company and also the warehouse of J. I. Metts & Son on July 17th, 1913 is recalled when it is stated that the Seminole proceeded to scene of conflagration and turned stream on flames. Aid to several schooners is also mentioned.

According to the records of the Department the Seminole during the year was responsible for saving 30 lives.

"KEEPING IN TUNE" IS SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Rev. A. J. Parker Makes an Inspiring and Practical Address.

"Keeping in Tune" was the subject of a very practical and earnest address by Rev. A. J. Parker, pastor of the Fifth Street Methodist church, at the Y. M. C. A. fellowship meeting yesterday afternoon. Being a musician of ability, he was able to derive some sound and valuable lessons from this fascinating subject. He stated that six years ago, when the North Carolina Conference quartette, of which he is a member, was en route to California to sing at a big convention that they stopped over in Nashville, Tenn., to visit the venerable Bishop Fitzgerald, who was a Tarheel by birth. The parting message of the Bishop to the quartette was to keep in tune, and Mr. Parker said he had never forgotten it.

Mr. Parker defined a tune as being a succession of sounds harmoniously arranged. He showed the power that music has over men, and declared that a man that is out of tune with life is not in touch with God.

When one instrument is out of tune it spoils the whole orchestra or band, as it may be, and instead of hearing the music of the other instruments we hear only the discords. So it is with a man who is out of touch with God and is not in harmony with his fellows. The Church is the one organization, he declared, which has for its sole object the placing of man in touch with God. Other organizations attempt it, but fail, because they do not deal with the fundamentals of life.

In order to be in tune, we must meet the conndtions that have been laid down. God didn't put man in the world to be an ornament, but placed him here for service.

The larger number of the discords and strifes of life grow out of ourselves. In conclusion the speaker urged the young men to keep in tune with their daily tasks. It is there that great opportunities will come. Faithful service is the best recommendation for high position.

The singing of Gospel hymns with Mr. W. G. Robertson as pianist and Mr. Justice as violinist, was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Charles Schulken sang a solo.

GROCERY STORE ENTERED

Entrance Is Gained by Boring Hole Through Floor—Cigars Taken

When Mr. H. B. Michaelis, who conducts a grocery store on the Southwest corner of Fourth and Castle streets, went down to his place of business yesterday afternoon he found that someone had entered it by using a brace and bit and boring through the floor. He immediately notified the police and Policeman T. H. Hall made an investigation.

He found four hams lying under the house and Mr. Michaels stated that he had mised from the store three boxes of cigars and a box of cigarettes. The brace and bit was still under the house. It is supposed the guilty person went down yesterday and by patient work made a hole large enough so that he could get through the floor apd that he intended to return last night and get the hams.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Woman's Precious Gift.

The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Dr. C. L. Pridgen

General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

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Oysters on the Half Shell

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We Need Your Patronage at This Crisis of the War.

SPECIAL MENUS FOR DINNER AND SUPPER.

Everything in Season.

Open Day and Night

SHEPARD BROS., Proprietors.

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QUALITY GAT PRICES

SEED POTATOES

Our Supply will arrive some time in February, and as long as they last will sell at

2.60 Per Sack Cash

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

G. W. ANDERSON

WHOLESALE PROVISIONS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FOR SALE

Two cars Maine Grown Irish Potatoes, all varieties

Shipment to be made in February. Orders solicited.

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Wholesale Grocers

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Read Star Business Locals

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AT FOUNTAINS 10-25-50¢ BOTTLES

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SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

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Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:30P.M.	12:05P.M.

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CHARLOTTE, - - N. C.

Round trip fare from Wilmington, $5.90, Account of Laymen's Missionary Movement, Presbyterian Church in U. S., February 16-18, 1915. Tickets on sale February 14th and 15th, limited returning Midnight February 22nd. Reduced rates from all points on the Seaboard Air Line Railway. For information as to rates and etc., Call on local agent, or phone 178, Orton Hotel Building.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

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"THE CANDY OF EXCELLENCE"

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We are exclusive agents for this celebrated brand of Chocolates and Bon-Bons in Wilmington.

Page & Shaw on a box of candy means the same as "Sterling" on a piece of silverware.

A different confection to suit every taste, and in a wide variety of packages.

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Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

LARGE SCHOONER LOST ON FRYING PAN SHOALS

William H. Yerkes Strikes the Rocks—Crew Saved.

Absence of Light of Gas Buoy Credited With Being Cause of Accident — Captain Suffers from Many Broken Ribs—Heavy Loss

The American schooner William H. Yerkes, Captain James T. Fales, bound from Port Tampa to Baltimore with a large cargo of phosphate rock, struck in Frying Pan Shoals early yesterday morning and is a total loss. Her crew of ten men are safe in Wilmington, having been picked up by the United States buoy tender Mangrove and brought into Southport and to Wilmington from there on the steamer Wilmington. The total loss is between $45,000 and $50,000.

Conflicting the light of the Frying Pan lightship with the light of the whistling-gas buoy at the upper end of the shoals which has been out for several days, the first mate who was at the wheel misjudged his bearings, and ran full upon the rocks with disasterous results. Captain Fales, who is thoroughly acquainted with the waters of the Atlantic coast was injured during one of the recent storms and was unable to handle the vessel, which fact coupled with the missing light of the gas buoy, is said to have been responsible for the loss of the vessel.

The William H. Yerkes sailed from Port Tampa on January 29, with fine weather but encountered one of the recent severe storms about the first of February while passing through the Straits of Florida. While his mates and crew were reefing the sails of the vessel in anticipation of the rapidly approaching storm Captain Fales was at the wheel. A heavy sea struck the vessel, throwing her on her beams end and Captain Fales was pitched bodily over the wheel and onto the deck below. When picked up it was learned that all ribs on his right side had been broken and other injuries sustained.

Weathering the storm the vessel, made her way on up the coast under the command of the injured master but with the first and second mate taking time about at the wheel. For days the captain was strapped to a chair unable either to stand or to recline, from which position he commanded the course of his vessel.

Late Saturday night the vessel approached Frying Pan Shoals and instructions were given those in charge of the vessel that when the gas buoy and Frying Pan lightship were made to change the course for Cape Lookout. The gas buoy being extinct the mate who was at the wheel making the Frying Pan Shoal light and the Cape Fear light at the same time mistook the latter for the gas buoy and changed his course accordingly which would have run him directly on the rocks. Captain Fales having a presentiment that something was wrong hobbled onto deck. He immediately recognized the lights and the plight of the vessel and everything possible was done to stee her back into deep water but efforts were too late for the vessel struck with great force, rebounded and struck again. Four times the vessel tackled the rocks and each time came back with gapping wounds to show their strength. The last time the vessel struck and immediately filled with water.

There being no possible chance to save the vessel the crew gathered up what personal belongings they could find and took to the boats. The decks of the schooner were awash when the captain and crew left her.

The U. S. S. Buoy tender Mangrove, leaving Southport about 3 o'clock Sunday morning for the purpose of relighting the gas buoy, sighted the distress signals of the stranded vessel while en route to the buoy and bore down upon the William H. Yerkes. Captain Fales and his crew of nine men were lifted from the open boat and carried to Southport where medical attention was given the suffering master. He and the crew were later brought to Wilmington, and were taken in charge by Mr. C. D. Maffitt, of C. D. Maffitt & Company, the agent for the owners of the vessel at this port. The captain was carried to the Gilbert House where he was made comfortable and given the best of medical attention.

Captain Fales and the mate who was in charge of the vessel at the time she struck state that the absence of the light of the gas buoy is responsible for the accident, while had the master been at the wheel with his experienced eye he would have detected the difference between the light of a gas buoy and the lightship but unfortunately the master was unable to be there.

The cutter Seminole under charge of Captain Uberroth, receiving word later in the morning that a vessel was stranded on Frying Pan Shoals, sailed for the scene to find the vessel almost totally submerged and no sight of the crew. Not knowing that Captain Fales and his crew had been picked up the cutter cruised for several hours in the waters adjacent to the scene but not finding the crew she returned to Southport where she learned of their rescue. The cutter returned to her berth at Wilmington late yesterday afternoon but will return to the scene of the accident this morning.

The tug Castor Captain Potter, is at the scene and will stand by the wreck in an attempt to save everything possible but all reports say that the vessel will be a total loss.

The schooner William T. Yerkes was built at Thomaston, Maine, in 1901 and is a vessel of 1,211 tons net burden, a four master and considered one of the handsomest sailing vessels on the Atlantic coast. She was owned by Dunn and Elliott, of Thomaston, Maine. The total loss of cargo and vessel is estimated to reach $50,000.

Captain James T. Fales is no stranger in the port of Wilmington having made this port many years ago. This, however is his first visit here since 1881. In over 40 years of life at sea this is the first wreck that Captain Fales has experienced that could in any way be charged to his account. His record is one of the best and except for his accident off the Florida coast which disabled him, it is safe to say that he would not have been in the present wreck.

—Florence Johnson, colored, was arrested by Policeman B. H. Pace on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon and locked up. It is alleged that she threw a bric kseriously injuring Emma McRae, also colored, who had to go to the James Walker Memorial Hospital for treatment.

LOCAL CASE HAS A PARALLEL

Wake County Agitating Election of Board of Education by People —Facts as to the State.

That the agitation in New Hanover county for the election of members of the board of education by the people has a counterpart in the county of Wake and that the proposition has stirred up right much of a fight there is evidenced by both an editorial in opposition and a news story in Saturday's Raleigh News and Observer.

The News and Observer in this connection has the following:

"Wake county is now to have a fight on the question of whether or not the county board of education is to be elected by the vote of the people. Yesterday in the Senate, a bill was introduced by Senator Snow calling for increasing the members of the board of the people.

"For some time this matter has been agitated in certain sections of the county. Petitions have been passed around which had a result yesterday in the introduction of this bill. It provides that when the terms of the present commissioners have expired their places are to be filled by popular vote.

"The bill further provides for the auditing of the books of the education department by the county auditor and that all financial statements of receipts and disbursements shall be made before the county commissioners, certified and shall be published in some newspaper of the county. It further declares that no teacher, actively engaged in the work, shall be elected to the board of education.

"The big fight on this bill, in the opinion of all concerned, will come in the committee rooms. Here it is understood the county educational forces, backed with argument of a successful system, will marshall their forces to repel what is termed the invasion of politics in the realm of education.

"Similar measures during the present session have been introduced into the General Assembly for Sampson and for Johnston counties. The education committee of the Senate and the House have been moved in either case to report the bills unfavorably. In most instances the opposition to the county boards being elected by the popular vote is based on the political considerations which will afterward come up. It has been argued before committees as elsewhere that this will greatly impair, if not entirely destroy, the county educational organization. Besides other evils, it has been urged that this will make it possible for all the members of the school committee to come from one township, and more, that for the consideration of $2.00 per day, which is the amount allowed during the sessions of the committee, men would not be secured of the right calibre who would be willing to put up campaign expenses to make the race for the office.

"At the present time six counties in the State elect their education committee by vote of the people. They are Buncombe, Cleveland, Edgecombe, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rutherford."

SUPERINTENDENTS ORGANIZE ADJUNCT OF ASSOCIATION

Plans Discussed to Secure Maximum Attendance on Sunday, April 11

As an adjunct of the Wilmington City Sunday School association, the superintendents of the schools included in that organization met yesterday afternoon and formulated definite plans for meeting once a month. These meetings will be held on the fourth Sunday in each month. There were 15 superintendents and five assistant superintendents present at the meeting yesterday.

Mr. F. T. Allen was elected chairman and Mr. C. W. Polvogt was elected vice chairman.

One of the interesting propositions decided upon yesterday was for all the schools of the city to observe Sunday, April 11th, as Sunday School day with the purpose of increasing the attendance in each school to the maximum number by that date.

There are more than 20 Sunday Schools included in the organization but if there others that wish to join that have not done so they will be cordially welcomed.

FUNERAL OF MR. BISHOP

Impressive Funeral Services From Trinity Church Yesterday.

A large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives attended the funerals of Mr. Henry M. Bishop, who died at his home in this city on Saturday night, in Trinity Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. V. McRae. The deceased was a charter member of this church and one of its most honored communicants.

The Acme quartette rendered several selections at the church and the church choir sang at the grave. Members of Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans, attended the service in a body and escorted the remains of comrade to Oakdale cemetery, where interment was made. The burial was in charge of Wilmington Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a charter member. There were beautiful floral designs.

The pallbearers were: Honorary, Messrs. W. H. Sprunt and Walter Smallbones; active, Messrs. W. W. Thigpen, John H. Beery, W. F. LeGwin, C. H. Hayes, J. W. Smith and Asa W. Allen.

FUNERAL OF MR. CALDER

Services From St. James' Episcopal Church This Morning.

The funeral of Mr. William Calder, who died suddenly Saturday morning at his home, No. 311 North Third street, will be conducted from St. James' Episcopal church this morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. William H. Milton, the rector, will have charge of the services. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

Many people called at the home of the bereaved family yesterday to extend sympathy and condolence. During his long and eventful life in the city, the deceased had made a host of friends, all of whom were profoundly shocked to hear of his sudden death.

DIED FROM INJURIES

Nephew of Mrs. E. L. Hinton Died in Birmingham, Ala.

Many friends in the city will sympathize tenderly with Mrs. E. L. Hinton in the death of her nephew, Master James Renfroe, who was run over and fatally injured in an automobile accident in Birmingham Ala., Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hinton received a message from her mother, Mrs. M. L. Lively, of Birmingham, Ala., stating that little fellow died Saturday night.

Master Thomas Renfroe, brother of the deceased, has been visiting in Wilmington for some time and is attending the school here.

DIGEST OF NEW CHARTER MADE BY ATTORNEYS

Full Text of Measure to be Forwarded Today.

Voluminous Document Boiled Down to Salient Facts Giving Leading Proposals Under New Form of Municipal Government.

The final draft of the proposed new charter for Wilmington, which will be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the voters of the city on Tuesday, March 8, was completed by the attorneys engaged under the direction of the special councilmanic and business men's committee, on Saturday and copies of the same will be forwarded today to Senator Cooper and Representative Stacy with a request that they introduce it in both Houses of the General Assembly and rush it through to as an early enactment as is compatible with its safety and consideration by the lawmakers.

The charter, as are all such papers, is voluminous and covers more than a hundred typewritten pages, the attorneys having been careful to cover the ground carefully in the last detail and to provide everything necessary to a strictly business and modern administration of public affairs. For the information of voters, the attorneys engaged have prepared a digest of the various sections of the charter and it is presumed that before the election upon the measure, the city council will make some provision for a printing of the charter in full for the information of the people. In the meantime the digest, as prepared by the attorneys, will be read with interest and is as follows:

Digest of the Proposed New Charter for the City of Wilmington.

Sections 1 to 3.—Define the limits of the city as extended and the boundaries of the wards, which are the same as published in The Star of February 2, except as to modification by the establishment of the Sixth ward.

The boundaries of the wards are as follows:

First Ward—Bounded by Red Cross street on the south and Fourteenth street on the east and including all territory between these streets and the northern and western limits of the city.

Second Ward—Bounded on the north by Red Cross street, on the east by Sixth street, on the south by Dock street and on the west by the western boundaries of the city.

Third Ward—Bounded on the north by Red Cross street, on the west by Sixth street, on the south by Church street and on the east by Fourteenth street.

Fourth Ward—Bounded on the north by Dock street, on the east by Sixth street, on the south by Church street and on the west by the western boundaries of the city.

Fifth Ward—All of the city south of Church street and west of Fourteenth street.

Sixth Ward—All territory east of Fourteenth street.

Section 3 1-2 extends the boundaries of Wilmington township so as to include the territory added to the city limits.

Section 4 provides for the division of the city into election precincts.

Section 5 fixes the city election on the first Tuesday in May every two years.

Section 6 prescribes the mayor's term of office for two years and the term for the aldermen from the First, Fourth and Sixth wards, at the first election in May, 1915, for two years; and the aldermen from the Second, Third and Fifth wards for four years; and the terms of the aldermen elected thereafter for four years.

Section 7 provides for primary election for the mayor and aldermen and prescribes that the mayor shall be elected at large, and the aldermen by the vote of the wards at such election; and that two candidates shall be selected by each ward, to be thereafter voted for in the general election by the voters at large.

Section 8 provides for the publication by the City Board of Elections of the names of the candidates for offices of mayor and aldermen, and provides for the printing and distribution of ballots and the form of the same.

Section 9 provides for challengers. Gives each candidate the right to one at each voting precinct.

Section 10 continues in office the City Board of Elections and defines their duties, and provides that the canvass of elections by the board shall be publicly made.

Sections 11 and 12 provide penalties against corrupt practices in the city elections.

Section 13 provides method of filling vacancies in the offices of mayor or aldermen.

Section 14 provides that the Board of Aldermen shall meet semi-monthly on the first and third Mondays, with provisions for special sessions.

Section 15 prevents the mayor and members of the Board from holding any other office or employment during the term for which they are elected.

Section 16 declares that no member present at a meeting of the Board shall be excused from voting, unless personally interested in the matter before the Board, which is to be determined by the Board.

Sections 17, 18 and 19 prescribe the method of enacting ordinances and passing resolutions and the publications of the same.

Section 20 provides for the investigation by the Board of any department of the city government, with full powers to summon witnesses and enforce the production of books and papers.

Section 21 provides for an audit of the books of account, records and transactions of the administrative departments of the city at least once each year by competent accountants to be selected by the board.

Section 22 provides that the Board of Aldermen shall appoint or elect at their first meeting after their election and qualification an executive officer of the city, a clerk and treasurer, an assistant clerk and treasurer and tax collector, a city attorney and three public library trustees.

Section 23 defines the fiscal year as extending from June 1 to May 31 and provides for the appropriations by the Board of Aldermen for the various departments of the city government, and limits the expenditure for any fiscal year for all purposes to the amount of total revenues raised from all sources.

Section 24 enumerates and defines in 35 subsections the powers and duties of the Board of Aldermen.

Section 25 fixes the mayors' term for two years and defines his powers and duties; declares that he shall be the official head of the city and shall be ex-officio head of the police force, with superior command. That he shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Aldermen, but have no vote except in case of a tie; that he shall appoint all standing and special committees of the Board; shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits, and also provides for a mayor pro tem for the performance of these duties in the absence or inability of the mayor.

Section 26 provides that all written contracts and instruments executed by the city shall be signed by the mayor, except those otherwise provided for.

Section 27 provides for the library trustees and define their duties and also provides for an appropriation for the maintenance of the library.

Section 28 provides that the board at their first meeting after election shall appoint an executive officer, who shall be administrative head of the city government and hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The salary of said officer shall be determined by the Board.

Section 29—defines the powers and duties of the executive officer, which substantially bestows upon such officer a general supervision over all the several departments of the city, with the right to make appointments of all the heads and subordinates of the various departments; subject, however, to the approval of the Board in the major matters.

Section 30 defines the duties of the city tax collector, which are mainly to collect taxes and pay over the same to the city clerk and treasurer.

Section 31 provides that all warrants or orders drawn on the clerk and treasurer by any department, shall be signed by the executive head of such department and the executive officer of the city.

Section 32 imposes upon the city clerk and treasurer the duty of prescribing the methods of keeping accounts by all the departments of the city government, and the formal reports to be rendered to the executive officer.

Section 33 imposes the duty upon the clerk of examining the accounts of any deceased officer and reporting condition of same to the Board.

Section 34 prescribes the method for the payment of claims against the city.

Section 35. Isa further detail and extension of the Clerk's duties under Section 34.

Section 36. 37 and 38. define the duties of the City Attorney.

Section 39. prescribes theoath to be

(Continued on Page Six.)

NEED OF CHOOSING JEHOVAH

Joshua's Appeal to His People Subject of Strong Sermon by Rev. W. V. McRae at Trinity.

Joshua's appeal to the Israelites to serve Jehovah and serve him in sincerity and in truth as given in the 24th chapter of Joshua was the subject of a strong sermon by Rev. W. V. McRae at Trinity Methodist church yesterday morning. He emphasized the fact that man's choice for God is of his own free will and showed the great influence of the life of a man, who has chosen for God.

The appeal of Joshua came with the greater force to his people because he had already decided to serve Jehovah. He had a real knowledge of God because he was a servant of Jehovah. All men have gods which they follow but a god manufactured by man is no higher than man himself and is lacking in those attributes which make for better living and a purer morality.

While Joshua knew that if his people should choose the gods of the Amorites that it would mean their destruction yet he did not seek to coerce them. It is indeed a splendid tribute to the power and influence of his life that they chose Jehovah. We are apt to forget how great an influence we can exert upon those with whom we are associated. One Christian man in a community may set forces at work that may spread throughout the nation.

God does not compel men to decide for him. Man cannot be the free-born son of God without being a free man and he could not be a free man, if he were not allowed to make a choice. God's respect for human personality is indeed something wonderful. He is able to do for us all that is necessary to be done. While He is always leading us towards righteousness yet he says to us, "Choose ye, this day whom ye will serve."

Joshua brought his people to a definite time and a definite place and then asked them their decision. The call to us today is no less clear and no less obligatory upon us to answer. Unless we choose for God, we cannot be sure of our salvation. In failing to decide for Him, we are really deciding against Him.

There are many reasons why we should choose Jehovah but one of the most important is that we are leading somebody else and their choice will be governed by our choosing.

MESSRS. WILDER & METTS OFFER PRIZE FOR ESSAY

Grammar School Students to Compete for Annual Prize.

For a number of years Messrs. Wilder & Metts, a well known real estate and insurance firm, have offered a handsome prize for the best essay on the picture which illustrates their business calendar.

This year the subject is a most attractive one, and is appropriate for study during February, as the scene is one in which George Washington is the central figure. The beautiful colored picture on the calendar is a faithful copy of the celebrated painting, descriptive of the Continental Congress of May 10, 1775, and shows the dramatic scene at moment John Adams proposes the name of George Washington as commander in chief of the army.

The interior of the room is represented just as it was and the portraits are correct likenesses of the notable characters who took part in these deliberations. A key accompanies the picture, so that 15 or 20 of the members can be identified.

The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth grades of the grammar schools will compete for the prize which Wilder & Metts offer for the best historical essay written upon some phase of what the picture suggests.

The prizes which have been given heretofore have consisted of handsome pictures or statuary, and are kept by the winner in his room as he advances through the different grades and on through the High school.

The essays this year are to be handed in on Washington's birthday.

The purpose of Messrs. Wilder & Metts in offering these annual prizes is to encourage and call attention to the value of composition writing.

Because

There is a bird on a Dollar is no reason you should let it fly. Save it and deposit same with this bank.

4% compounded quarterly paid on all accounts.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

THE WHITE BUILDING.COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

PERHAPS HE MAY DIE

You have named as your Executor a friend; he is familiar with your affairs. You trust him. Suppose, however, he should die shortly after you and before your Estate is settled up. Wouldn't it throw your affairs into confusion? The Court would appoint an Administrator **de bonis non cum testamento annexo**—and he wouldn't know any more about your affairs and how your Estate should be managed than the average layman knows about the meaning of these words. Name the Trust Company as your Executor and you eliminate this "perhaps." It is a responsible corporation, and does not die.

May we have a confidential conference with you on the subject? When you call, ask for Mr. Taylor. It costs no more to have the trained services of the Trust Company as your Executor than it does to have the untrained services of an individual.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET "Safety First."

EMBARGO ON POTASH SALTS

Essential Ingredient in Commercial Fertilizer no Longer Available —Enormous Prices Quoted.

Local fertilizer manufacturers in Wilmington, who have been closely following the embargo on potash export sby Germany since the outbreak of the European war, expressed no surprise during the past week when New York connections announced that $150 per ton was being offered for the available supply of the ingredient in this country, which price is practically prohibitive, of course, for general purposes.

Potash salts are an essential ingredient of fertilizer for use on the lands of this part of the United States. Different grades of fertilizers require different grades of the potash salts. In the high grade fertilizers such as are used for tobacco lands and for the highest developed cotton growing, a concentrated form of th epotash salts is used. The German government first prohibited the exportation of potash containing more than 20 per cent., of pure potash and this was bad enough, according to the fertilizer manufacturers, but in the order forbidding the shipping of all potash out of Germany was issued so soon after the original order that fertilizer men had scarcely known of this action before they were confronted with the more drastic step of the Kaiser's government.

The potash industry is controlled by the German Kali Syndicate, better known in America as the "German Potash Syndicate." No other source forgetting this indispensable material for fertilizer has been discovered in spite of extensive research work and there seems to be no substitute for the natural potash salts. Attempts to discover a substitute were made directly after the war and are still in progress, but it is realized that already for the present season the manufacturers must become reconciled to an almost absolute lack of the ingredient. To meet the normal demands for fertilizers this year, it has been estimated that 3,000 tons of potash salts would have to be delivered at an Atlantic port every day between now and June 1. This applying only to the demand in those sections served by the Atlantic ports. The supply of potash this year is estimated at about 20 per cent., of normal and this shortage with the abnormally high prices for the supply that is available is expected to have a very large effect on the curtailment of the cotton crop for the coming year. Inability of the producers to buy commercial fertilizers even at normal prices means that still less will be purchased at the abnormal prices an deven with absolutely no reduction in acreage, there are those who believe that the cotton production would be very materially curtailed by thos factor alone.

The supply of potash has been very small since the beginning of the war and the only shipments to this country at all have been from Rotterdam and other adjacent neutral ports. Manufacturers on this side of the water are said to have anticipated the shortage to some extent, but nothing like an effort to meet the demands now being made, hence the soaring prices to a point where the salts are worth almost as much as the proverbial "their weight in gold."

National Chamber Commerce

Named in the list of councillors for North Carolina at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington during the past week were President M. J. Corbett and Mr. Louis E. Hall, of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce The local organization has been a member of the National body for some time and has always co-operated most heartily in the work of the institution.

WILL TAKE BOY AS WARD

Mr. D. B. Stewart, of Harnett County, in Wilmington Yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Stewart, of Harnett county, proprietor of Happy Hill farm near Lillington, was in Wilmington yesterday for the purpose of getting George Mintz, a white boy, who is being held here on a charge of petty larceny. Mr. Stewart learned of the Mintz boy being confined in jail in Wilmington through Mrs. Sydney Love, of the State Prison Society, and it was in response to her appeal that he consented to take the boy to his farm with the purpose of making a man of him.

The boy was tried at the last criminal term of Superior Court but Judge Whedbee did not pronounce judgment, holding the matter open until some one could be found who would look after him. The boy came to Wilmington several years ago from some point in Georgia. Some time ago he took a watch which was soon recovered and since that time has been confined in the county prison.

On account of the fact that Judge Whedbee has made no order in the case, Major Harriss, Clerk of Superior Court, could not allow Mr. Stewart to take the boy back with him but will communicate with Judge Whedbee immediately and secure the necessary papers.

Mr. Stewart, who is a former treasurer of Harnett county, was the guest while he was in the city of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Landen, No. 1120 South Fourth street. He returned home last evening.

MR. A. W. SOUTHERLAND DEAD

Passed Away at James Walker Memorial Hospital Yesterday

Many friends in Wilmington and elsewhere will regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. W. Southerland, who recently removed to Wilmington, which occurred yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the James Walker Memorial Hospital. He was 57 years old. Surviving him are his wife and several children.

Accompanied by members of his family and friends, the remains will be taken to Falson on the 7:30 train this morning. The funeral and interment will take place there today.

FISHING CLUB MEETS TONIGHT.

Recently Formed Anglers' Organization to Consider Business.

There will be a meeting tonight at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building of the recently organized Fishing Club, composed of the sportsmen anglers of the city, for the purpose of considering a business matter of interest and importance to the membership.

All members of the club, as well as all who expect to join, and all who are interested in the sport of fishing, are invited and urged to be present.

Conditions Improving.

New York correspondence: "Mr. Frank H. Stedman, president of the Cumberland Savings and Trust Company of Fayetteville, and Mr. C. M. Watson, well known Fayetteville merchant, spent several days in New York during the week, dividing their time between business and pleasure. Mr. Stedman says that there is already noticeable a decided change for the better in conditions in North Carolina and states that he expects within a few months business will be far beyond normal stages. He went so far as to predict that by the first of next year the country will enter a period of prosperity and commercial activity such as has never before been equalled."

Completing New Station

The new headquarters for Engine Company No. 2, Fifth and Castle streets, is nearing completion and will be a very handsome and comfortable home for the fire "laddies" now at Sixth and Castle streets. The new building will be a decided improvement to that section of the city. Mr. L. H. Vollers is the contractor.

SEED Potatoes

Genuine Maine Grown Seed Potatoes, Inspected Four Times. Shipment This Week.

Love & Woody

Wholesale Grocers

'Phone 809.

Wireless

The Wireless discovery, like many other discoveries and inventions, is fast succeeding the older methods of transmitting time, etc. Therefore, we have installed recently a Wireless Time Receiving Station.

GEO. W. HUGGINS

The Jeweler

ATTENTION Potato Dealers

SEVERAL CARS OF GENUINE MAINE SEED WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS. WRITE FOR PRICES, ALSO FULL STOCK OF CANNED GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, DRUGS AND SUNDRIES, AT WHOLESALE.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company

226 North Water Street.

Read Star Business Locals.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

The Young People's Missionary Society of Grace M. E. church held a very enthusiastic meeting Sunday afternoon in the church, the attendance having been good. The society was very much pleased to have with them the editor of the Whiteville News-Reporter, Mr. George F. Mountford, who gave a reading, "Thirty Pieces of Silver," which was much enjoyed.

* * *

New York correspondence: "Tired of chasing bulls and bears, A. B. Gwaltney, Jr., member of the noted old North Carolina family of that name, and Lewin Bell LeDuc, two prominent members of the cotton exchange, are willing to take a chance dodging bullets while helping the wounded on the battlefields. They have filed applications with the Red Cross for service at the front in Europe, and are prepared to furnish their own ambulance and equipment. Mr. Gwaltney is a partner in A. B. Gwaltney & Co., one of the three biggest cotton houses in the country. He is a brother of J. Temple Gwaltney, at one time president of the Cotton Exchange. He has ridden bucking broncho, and is an expert skater. His family hails originally from from Wilmington, N. C."

* * *

SOCIAL MEETING OF BIBLE CLASS TONIGHT

The business girl's Bible class of the Y. M. C. A. instead of having the regular class tonight will have a social meeting at the association building. Mrs. C. O. Byerly, who has been the capable teacher, recently resigned and another teacher will have to be selected. It is hoped that all the members will be present tonight.

The class in shorthand will also meet at 8 o'clock at the association building. The class in commercial English and Spelling will meet tomorrow evening instead of tonight.

Mrs. R. W. Barker, who has been secured to give lessons in elocution, will meet her puplis by appointment on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The class in parliamentary law will not meet this afternoon.

WEDDING OF INTEREST AT ROCKY MOUNT THURSDAY

Rocky Mount, N. C., Feb. 6.—In the Church of the Good Shepherd at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, a marriage ceremonial which united the lives of two well known young people and families of the State was held. The principals were Miss Katherine Bunn and Mr. William Coleman Woodard, Jr.

A large concourse of people packed the church to witness the ceremony. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreen, and ferns, while the soft light from myriads of candles greatly enhanced the beauty of the scene.

Before the entrance of the bridal party, Mr. W. B. Darrow rendered several delightful musical numbers on the organ. Promptly at 3 o'clock to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, the bridal party entered.

The ushers, Benjamin Bunn, with W. R. Coleman; H. A. Williford with R. S. Gorham, approached the altar first. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Maude Bunn, handsomely gowned in rose embroidered in gold, trimmed in Venetian lace and chiffon, with black picture hat. She carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The bride entered with her brother, Mr. J. P. Bunn, who gave her away. Miss Bunn was attired in a midnight blue suit with gloves and shoes to match. Her bouquet was of orchids, with a shower of lilies of the valley. The groom came in with his best man, Mr. I. W. Rose, and met the bride at the altar.

The triumphant Lohengrin ceased at this point, and Rev. R. B. Owen, pastor of the church, read the admonition. The beautiful ring ceremony was used. The music dropped into a symphony sweet and low under the deft touch on the organ's keys. Then came Mendelssohn's recessional and the party left the church in reverse order.

From her very childhood one of Rocky Mount's handsome young women, Miss Bunn's life here has been attended by a rare degree of affection, and her wedding announcement published one of the city's leading social events. She is bright and all that the old word, charming, conveys.

Mr. Woodard is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a splendid young business man. He is a general agent for the Atlantic Life Insurance Company, has had success from the start, and deserve the fortunfr the start, and deserves the fortune that has come to him, the richness of it all—the bride. They left on train No. 80 for a ten days' trip to Northern cities of interest.

THEATRICAL

Promptly at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the Victoria theatre, under new management and burnished up for the festive inaugural occasion, will reopen, being devoted to presentation of what is most charming, merriest and most wholesome in the way of tabloid musical comedies. Wilmington theatregoers, judging by comment, will hail the reopening with delight and will be on hand today, both afternoon and night, to give the start-off a rousing welcome. As previously announced, the policy of the new management will be to present what is best and cleanest in the way of music shows and to do so for small money, so as to meet war-time financial pressure. Frequent changes of the bill will also be a popular feature, the show being changed in its entirety Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. For instance on entirely new performance will be offered Wednesday and another new one Friday. The tiny prices will also make a big hit. At matinee children will be admitted for 5 cents and adults 10 cents. The evening prices will be 10 and 20 cents and there will be two performances each night, beginning at 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

The company this week is undoubtedly a clever one. It is the well known Gardner-Lawson Musical Comedy Company, including the popular Blue Ribbon chorus, and this bright organization of comedians and singers will offer today and tomorrow the exceedingly clever musical comedy, "The Peppery Mr. Culpepper." The play is a snappy, jolly farce, filled with bright music numbers that will immensely delight all.

Grace Cunard—Francis Ford—Bijou.

You were told too a week ago to watch out for some of the biggest offerings in movies that you had ever seen. Well, they are here, and beginning today the Bijou will inaugurate another week that defies the whole world for competition and comparison. Controlling absolutely, two full services of the greatest movies that are being produced today—the Universal and the Mutual—they are enabled to offer something that no other theatre who is not similarly situated can produce.

Today's rousing bill consists of no less than six mammoth reels of brand new movies—one big two reel dramatic feature, three big full reel dramas and a rousing comedy—five different pictures.

Heading the list is that popular couple, Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in "Old Peg Leg's Will," a great two-reel "101 Bison" drama that was suggested to Grace Cunard by an old miner in California. It's one of the most thrillingly realistic film dramas ever staged, and the hand of Grace Cunard and Francis Ford is seen in every motion throughout.

"The Hop Smugglers" is a big single reel Mutual drama, the latest of the great newspaper series, featuring that popular star, Irene Hunt, in the leading role, and is full of thrills, being a tale of smugglers.

Then comes still another big Mutual dramatic hit, "A Denver Romance," wherein the East shows the West its mettle, and features that beautiful Mutual star, Mignon Anderson, with Morris Foster. Some picture, this.

Next comes a rousing "Big U" drama in a full reel, "The Dear Old Hypocrite," telling of a rich old man and the trials of his nieces and nephews who wish to get their names in his wills.

The rousing six-reel bargain-fest winds up with a big Keystone comedy, "Getting Acquainted," that contains a laugh to every flash.

Six Big Pictures—New Grand.

With a wealth of the biggest and best films and the New Grand will today inaugurate its new week, what is going to be the most fascinating week, filled with the biggest creations from the movie world Wilmington theatregoers have ever known. The New Grand is the spot that does the big, in fact, the biggest things, offering the very cream of filmdom to the public. Today's inaugural show will consist of six big pictures. Think of that. It will be a sextette of the rarest of photoplays, too, and heading the list, the management of the New Grand takes pleasure in announcing, will be the first of the Vitagraph's massive new series. It is the most stupendous laugh film serial ever produced and was directed especially by the well known and popular comedian, Wally Van. The initial film is entitled "Treachery in the Clouds." You will scream yourself hoarse with laughter.

But this is not the only fun picture today, as the show today is especially strong for laugh pictures. Essanay will offer another one of those "Slippery Slim" films, this one being "Snakeville's Rising Sons." Two others that will tickle ribs with tremendous force will be "He Gave a Million" and "What He Forgot."

The dramatic will not go shy on today's show by any means, but will be just as strong as ever. There will be two dramatic headliners that will stir the heart of every one. Lubin's "A Clean Slate" will be screened, while the other will be Edison's "Uncle Crusty," one of the sweetest film stories ever made into movies and with popular Dan Mason appearing in the role of "Uncle Crusty." Don't miss today's "Big Six" show at the New Grand, not if you would enjoy yourself.

MISS MABEL LAFFIN

Prima Donna in Musical Spectacle: "The Prince of Tonight," Academy, Saturday Matinee and Night.

DIGEST OF CHARTER MADE BY ATTORNEYS

(Continued From Page Six.)

taken by the officers of the City when elected and qualified.

Section 40 requires bonds to be given in an approved surety company by the Executive Officer, the City Clerk and Treasurer, Assistant Clerk and Treasurer and other persons having charge of the City property or funds.

Section 41 to 59, both inclusive, provide the method of imposing taxes by the City on both real and personal property and also on trades, professions and privileges and also prescribes the method of enforcing collection of the same.

Section 60 provides that the salary of the Mayor shall not exceed $600. and the salary of the members of the Board shall not exceed $300.

Section 61. leaves the Health Department of the city subject to the paramount supervision and control of the County Board of Health substantially as it now exists, with the right on the part of the City to assume and take over any part of the same at any time by agreement or arrangement with said Board of Health, and to do and perform all necessary acts and things rendered imperatively necessary by emergencies or unforseen and unavoidable exigencies.

Section 62 to 72, inclusive, provide for the extension of both the water and sewerage systems of the City; the method of enforcing connections with same; gives the City the right and power in certain cases and under certain conditions and circumstances to make the connection, or to provide the cost to the owner of the premises of making the same, which shall be a lien on the property and provides an effective method of enforcing the collection of such items.

Section 73 to 85 regulate and define the powers and duties of the Board with reference to creating and paving streets and side-walks; prescribes the method of assessing the proportion of the cost of same to the abutting property owners, which is fixed at 2-3 of the amount, 1-2 of which to be assessed against each side of the street, the City paying the balance; gives the City the right to make such permanent improvements at the cost of the City in certain cases; defines the method of enforcing the payment of the assessments against the abutting property owners by the issue of bonds in serial form chargeable against the property abutting on the streets improved, where the owners do not choose to pay the amount of such assessment against them at the time of the completion of the work.

Section 86 to 96, inclusive, provides method of condemnation of property taken by the City for public utility.

Section 97 to 103, inclusive, relate to franchises and define the terms, conditions and restrictions controlling the grant of same.

Section 104 and 105, relate to the property of the muncipality and gives the control and management of the same to the Board of Aldermen.

Section 106 refers to the Police powers of the City of Wilmington and regulates the duties and powers of the Police Force and confers upon them the same powers in the preservation of the peace and the service of process in relation to said matters as Sheriffs and Constables have.

Section 107 relates to inspection of buildings and all electrical works and appliances of whatsoever nature, and of plumbing work, water fixtures and sewer connections under the supervision of the Executive Officer.

Section 108, 109 and 110, relate to the Fire Department and confers upon the Firemen of the City the right of pulling down structures or buildings to prevent spreading of fire; to make arrests for interference with or obstruction of their duties and gives the right of way in and upon the streets to the Fire Department in case of a fire.

Section 111 continues the Civil Service Commission as to the Police and Fire Departments.

Section 112 relieves all officers of the city and Policemen and Firemen of the city from militia and jury duty.

Section 113 prescribes the method of pleading the ordinances of the City in judicial proceedings.

Section 114 gives a cumulative remedy of collecting taxes, assessments and other City damages due the City by civil action.

Section 115 gives the policemen power to serve all civil process or notices directed to them by the Mayor or any Court.

Section 116 prevents the levy of an execution on any property belonging to the City.

Section 117 prescribes the penalty with the right of imprisonment for the failure of any officer of the City of Wilmington to turn over to his successor the property, books, etc. of the City in his charge or custody.

Section 118 provides that all the tax lists in the hands of the Tax Collector shall be subject to the control and inspection of the authorities of the City and open to inspection by the public and turned over to the succeeding Tax Collector; and provides the penalty for failure to turn over.

Section 119 forbids the selling of any property of the City except by an unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, and prescribes how the deed therefor shall be executed.

Section 120 declares that any officer of the City convicted of bribery shall forfeit his office.

Section 121 provides that no action for damages against the City shall be instituted unless the complaining party, or his personal representatives, shall give notice to the Board of Aldermen in writing within six months of the happening of the event complained of, stating therein the date and place of the injury complained of and the manner of same and the amount of damage claimed, etc.

Section 122 contains the repeal of previous charters and inconsistent laws.

Section 123 contains a saving clause for existing claims, rights and actions not to be affected by the repeal.

Section 124 provides that the Secretary of State shall furnish a certified copy of this Act to the Mayor.

Section 125 prescribes the method of voting on the proposed new charter and fixes the election on Tuesday after the first Monday in March, and regulates the method of holding the election, prescribes a new registeration and confers upon all residents of the City, including the new territory, who shall otherwise be qualified electors under the laws of the State, the right to vote at said election, and further provides that the City Board of Elections shall establish voting precincts in the new territory.

Section 126 restricts the issuing of bonds and makes all bonds hereafter payable at the office of the City Clerk and Treasurer, unless otherwise provided in the Act of the Legislature authorizing their issue.

Section 127 confers power to establish all necessary hospitals and to support and maintain the same, and especially authorizes the City to contribute to the support and maintenance of the James Walker Memorial Hospital.

Section 128 continues the corporate seal of the city the same as it now is and places the custody of the same in the Mayor.

Section 129 provides for a sinking fund and Section 130 is the ratification.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Live Oak Camp No. 6, Woodmen of the World, will enjoy its annual outing and oyster roast at Wrightsville Sound this evening. Members have been notified to assemble at their lodge room, I. O. O. F. building at 7:30 o'clock, leaving at 8:15 P. M., on a special suburban car for the trip. Visiting Woodmen are invited to join the local foresters for the outing.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Co-operative Building and Loan Association wil be held at the office of the company, No. 124 Princess street, tomorrow noon. Mr. Jos. H. Hinton is president and Mr. Thos. H. Wright, secretary and treasurer. It is hoped to have a good attendance of stockholders at this meeting.

—William Burnett, colored, was arrested by Constable Davis last night at the home of James McRae, colored, on Orange street between Seventh and Eighth on a charge of assaulting the latter. When the officer arrived with the warrant he said he found Burnett sitting in a chair with a gun in one hand and a razor in the other. The negro offered no resistance.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Rev. E. deF. Heald, of Hickory, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

Remnants Matting
5 to 15 Yd. Lengths
1-2 Price
SIX LOTS OF
Window Shades
Slightly
Soiled, Regular
Size
1-2 Price
A. D. BROWN

Grace Cunard
AND
Francis Ford
—in—
"Old Peg Leg's Will"
Thrilling Two-Reel "101 Bison" Drama.
"A DENVER ROMANCE"
Pretty Mignon Anderson, in a Big Mutual Drama.
"THE HOP SMUGGLERS"
Great Mutual Drama, Featuring Popular Irene Hunt.
"THE DEAR OLD HYPOCRIT"
Full Reel "Big U" Dramatic Feature.
"GETTING ACQUAINTED"
Six Full Reels of "The Incomparable Movies."
BIJOU

VICTORIA THEATRE
Under New Management Open in a Blaze of Glory, Presenting the Premier Attraction:
THE GARDNER-LAWSON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
In Their Latest Jingling Success:
"THE PEPPERY MR. CULPEPPER"
Featured by Appearance of the Blue Ribbon Chorus. Three Changes of Show a Week.
MONDAYS. WEDNESDAYS. FRIDAYS.
Three Performances Daily. 3:30 in the Afternoon; 7:30 and 9 at Night.
PRICES: Matinee, Children 5c; Adults, 10c. Evening, 10c and 20c.

NEW GRAND TODAY
Headed by the Vitagraph's Massive Laugh Producer: "TREACHERY IN THE CLOUDS" Produced by Popular Wally Van, With Clara Kimball Young.
"SNAKEVILLE'S RISING SONS" Another Rousing "Slippery Slim" Film.
"HE GAVE A MILLION" You Will Laugh Yourself Hoarse
"WHAT HE FORGOT" Biggest of All Rib-Ticklers.
"UNCLE CRUSTY" Edison's Sweetest Story, With Dan Mason.
"A CLEAN SLATE" Lubin's Latest Thrilling Dramatic
ALWAYS: TINY FIVE CENTS!
"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

ACADEMY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH
Seats on Sale at Woodall & Sheppard's Monday, Feb. 8th, at 9 o'clock. Free list entirely suspended. Prices: 25c to $2.00.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
AMERICA'S GREATEST COMEDIAN RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
COMPANY OF 100 SPECIAL ORCHESTRA
IN THE GREAT BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
"THE BEAUTY SHOP"
By Channing Pollock, Rennold Wolf and Chas. J. Gebest. Direct from a half-year at the Astor Theater, N. Y., with the Entire Broadway Cast and Production.
Greatest Singing, Dancing, Looking Chorus on Earth

FEBRUARY 2
Deposits made now, and until February 2nd, inclusive, draw interest from February 1st, at four per cent.
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COR. FRONT AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Selling Out At Cost
I Want to Engage in Another Line of Business
I prefer selling out as a whole—Hardware, Tools, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Canoes, Crockery, Tents, House Furnishing Goods, Sporting Goods, Gasoline Engines, Ranges, Heaters and Everything to be Found in a Highgrade Hardware Store.
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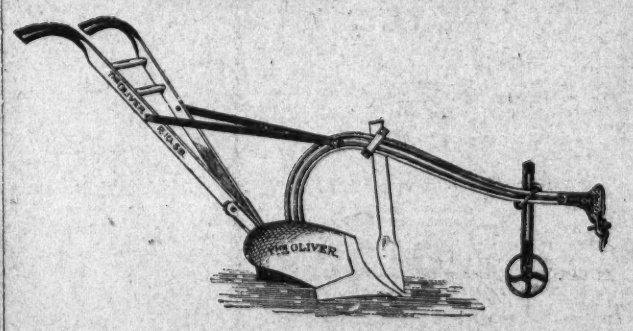
SEND US YOUR ORDERS for OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS BOTH ONE AND TWO HORSE.


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WE CAN SUIT YOU
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THE NEW SANITARY DRUG STORE
We take great pride in the neat appearance and cleanliness of our store. Examine for yourself the next time you come in.
Our stock is clean; all receptacles are clean.
We are clean through and through in our dealings with you.
Prescriptions sent for and delivered at once. Telephone us your wants.
WOODALL & SHEPPARD, Inc.
'PHONES 131 AND 132. COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.
Norris' Candy Fresh by Express.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON COTTON MARKET

Price Has Stood Firm During Past Week's Trading—One Cargo Goes to Europe—Receipts Heavy

Wilmington has done her part in the cotton world during the past week. One cargo of over 12,000 bales has gone forward to Europe, receipts have been heavy and the price has held up to an average of 8 cents a pound during the entire trading. More cotton is being sold in evident from the week's total receipts of nearly 10,000 bales as against nearly 5,000 bales last year.

The local market opened Monday, steady at 8 cents a pound for middling and stood firm at that price until Thursday when it advanced to 8 1-8 cents but struck resistance on Friday and dropped back to 8 cents again at which figure it closed the week. Prices for last year were quoted nominal for the entire six days of trading.

Receipts have been unusually heavy and totalled 9,344 bales. The British steamer Edernian cleared during the week for Liverpool with a cargo of 12,800 bales valued at more than $600,000. Receipts for the same week last year totaled 4,681 bales. Receipts of Saturday of last week were the heaviest, being 2,172 bales. The lightest receipts reported were on Wednesday, 724 bales, which is the only day during the week that receipts fell below 1000 bales. Stock on hand in Wilmington Saturday afternoon, 51,192 bales.

The price paid in Wilmington compares very favorably with that being given in other Southern ports and cotton centers. New Orleans gave 8 3-16 Galveston 8 1-2, Savannah 8 1-4, Norfolk 8 1-8 on Friday. Of the interior points Little Rock, Ark., lead with a price of 8 7-8, Houston, Texas, 8 1-2, Augusta Ga., 8 1-8 at 8 3-16. Other points were quoted at 8 cents.

Total receipts at the seaboard for the week were 408,965 bales and for the season 6,847,673. Exports for the week reached 483,479 bales from all ports and for the season 4,120,357 bales. Stock on hand at the seaboard 1,925,674 bales.

The local naval stores markets have shown little life and except for tar most of the products have been quoted nominal during the entire week with very light receipts. Rosin receipts have kept up to the average but spiritsof turpentine, tar, and crude turpentine have been very small.

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Staple Made Moderate Advance on New Orleans Market During Week

New Orleans Feb, 7.—Cotton made a moderate advance last week, closing 8 to 12 points up. No great display of bullish sentiment was seen in futures and the volume of trading was not large but the market derived strength from the record breaking export movement, the large mill takings, the better trade accounts from mill centers and the good demand for spot cotton in the interior.

Total shipment for the week were 583,032 bales, the largest on record. Mill takings were 410,000 bales.

Manchester cabled that many mills had not been as busy in years giving orders for war material as the reason.

In the belt buyers found it difficult to trade because of the firmness of holders while prices were comparatively higher than at the ports.

The declaration of a naval war zone in British waters on the part of Germany is a new factor in cotton shipping, the real results of which cannot yet be foretold.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Feb. 6.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 65@75c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.

EGGS—20@22c. per doz., very dull; price expected to go lower.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Feb. 6.—North Carolina Peanuts — Market, firm; new crop, fancy hand picked, 70c; No. 1, machine picked, 60c per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady, New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF PROMINENT MAN

Colonel R. S. Barnes, of Wilson, Laid to Rest—Prominent Mason

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., Feb, 7.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the funeral services over the remains of Colonel R. S. Barnes were conducted at the residence of Mrs. Sallie Lipscomb. Rev M. Bradshaw was in charge of the services at the home and the burial was under the auspices of the Masonic orders of Wilson, the burial service of the Knights Templar being followed.

Col. Barnes was one of the representative citizens of Wilson, and has a large circle of relatives and friends of genial and friendly disposition he was deeply admired. In Masonic circles Col. Barnes was a notable figure, a 32nd degree Mason and active until the last few months in Masonic work.

For several weeks he has been in a critical condition but death came suddenly Saturday, shortly before noon.

The interment was at Maplewood cemetary. One sister, Mrs. Lipscomb is the only immediate member of the family.

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 7. — Mrs. Sallie Adams, a member of the Primitive Baptist church, died Saturday morning after a short illness. Mrs. Adams, the wife of Mr. W. G. Adams, was 69 years old. The funeral service was held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IMPROVEMENT IS STEADY

American Business Shows Marked Recupertive Power Regardless of World-Wide Depression.

Special to The Star:

New York, Feb. 6.—In spite of world-wide uncertainty, business affairs in the United States display continued recuperative tendencies. The improvement is slow, too slow to satisfy American optimism, but each week shows a distinct gain, both of sentiment and in the volume of trade. It is well perhaps that the gain is slow, inasmuch as it will thus prove more permanent, while premature convalescence would surely invite unpleasant setbacks.

The soundness of the present forward movement is beyond question. It is based chiefly upon the abundance of loanable funds at reasonable rates and a good demand for our agricultural products at generally satisfactory prices. Undoubtedly the farmers of this country are prosperous, and this gratifying condition, coupled with the sound banking situation. These are the factors enabling us to overcome derangements which followed the war and to endure the industrial paralysis brought on by a prolonged era of public unrest and hostility to big business. They have, as yet, by no means spent their force, and in addition there are other factors serving to strengthen recuperative tendencies. Chief of these is the political situation. Both Congress and the administration are now reflecting the more reasonable attitude of the public toward large corporations. The abuses of the latter which so aroused public opinion no longer exist. Our great industrial leaders are doing their utmost to satisfy the public and to give others besides themselves a fair chance.

Out of all the bitter discussion which has been going on for nearly a decade there are signs of a better understanding between capital and labor, and prospects of more harmonious relations, notwithstanding hard times. The fourth of March is close at hand. Congress will then adjourn and the country will have a rest of at least nine months from new legislation. The new Congress which assembles next December will be less hostile to business sinterests than the one about to expire. The administration shows a most welcome desire to build up and not tear down big business. This change in the attitude of the Federal government, which promises to extend to State and municipal authorities, will do much toward permitting the restoration of confidence, without which business revival is absolutely impossible. Moreover, the political outlook for the next two years is for comparatively little new legislation, for the reason that the administration has practically completed its programme of pre-election promises. The country now needs a rest to adjust itself to the new requirements. The war of course is still a dominant factor in the financial situation on this side of the Atlantic. It shows itself chiefly in the extraordinary excess of exports over imports. Our imports are declining sharply because foreign sources of supply have been cut off by war, while our own demands are somewhat restricted by business depression. The effect of declining imports is shown in the large losses of national revenue, to remedy which some temporary action on the part of the government may be necessary.

The American railroad situation shows improvement from various sources. Traffic is increasing moderately, particularly at the West. Some roads are already feeling the benefit of the Interstate Commerce decision, and managers generally have been k more hopful since the latter event. Better traffic and better rates, even to a small extent, will materially affect railroad policy and result in their placing orders more freely for rails and other equipment, all of which must benefit the much depressed steel industry, which at least seems to have turned from the ebb tide.

The financial situation in New Lork is eminently satisfactory, considering the strain through which it has passed and the world-wide demoralization resulting from the war. More and more foreign nations are turning to this side for financial aid, now that the British government has refused to permit new capital applications until its own requirements are amply satisfied. Other foreign governments have already placed very unusual credits in this market which will be used for the purpose of financing is presenting itself to Americans, that is the floating of new enterprises in other parts of the world which have until recently been placed in London and other European markets. It must be remembered that with such financing comes the much needed orders for goods. Our manufacturers will be exceedingly eager to secure the orders for merchandise. It remains to be seen whether thy will be as ready as Europeans to accept the customary forms of payment in the shape of bonds and notes which the European investor has always absorbed more readily than the American. If this tendency continues and succeeds it will be necessary to establish a better market here for securities of this class. Here is another sign of the times—that the United States must take its proper place in the world's markets.

So far as the local stock market is concerned, we may look for increasing activity and sharp fluctuations. While conditions favor higher prices in the long run, sharp setbacks are to be expected. The speculation in wheat has already reached a dangerous condition. The uncertainties of war are proverbial, and a disaster to either side would have very decisive effects upon market values. Thus far there has been no extensive foreign liquidation, such as was at one time feared, nor is there any immediate prospect of such a contingency. Disaster return of our stocks, which we might readily take if offered at bargain prices. A very strikitions here wasthereadin esshrdl 889 ing illustration of improved conditions here was the readiness with which e Pennsylvania loan was absorbed, the subscriptions, it being understood, having five times exceeded the amount. The whole situation is one that warrants continued hopefulness, with much caution in regard to investments affected by foreign affairs. For securities entirely under the control of domestic influences the outlook is much more stable; not a few of our industrial establishments being sure to profit largely by the war while it lasts. At the West conditions are reported generally improving. In the East we are still suffering from industrial stagnation and general depression. The latter however has seen its wor[illegible]nd now is largely a matter of bi[illegible]. Henceforward we should e[illegible]ance [illegible]ady business improvemet barring [illegible]f course unforseen disaster.

HENRY [illegible]EWS

FINANCIAL MARKET REVIEW

Commodity and Bond Market Furnished More Interest Than Did Stock Market During Week

New York, Feb, 7.—Financial opinion found more interest in the commodity and bond markets last week than in the stock movement. Towards the end, however, prices of most securities broke sharply, partly because of home and foreign liquidation induced by Germany's proposed extension of the naval warfare area.

Advances in prices of finished products by a steel subsidiary, helped steel stock. Ease of money and success of railroad bond issues promised increased demand for steel and stimulated hope for the industry as a whole. A further rise in copper metal also contributed to this feeling.

The five-fold subscription to the Pennsylvania railroad bond issue and its rise to a premium over subscription price was considered because of assurance of investment conditions.

The high price of wheat was the natural consequence of government measures abroad to control food supplies. Sharp responses to peace rumors, or of the opening of the Dardanelles, proved the paramount war influence on the market. Exports continued large and were supplemented by a jump in cotton exports to much above last year.

In consequence of these conditions, foreign exchange dropped back to near the lowest, with partial recovery.

Conferences of finance ministers of the allies foreshadowed war loans and latest advices pointed to a second German war loan in the coming month.

CRAVEN COUNTY TEACHERS HEAR DR. E. C. BROOKS

Urged the Mastering of One Subject and the Specializing in That.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 7. — "Master one subject, then teach that one subject, and you will make a success," said Dr. E. C. Brooks, of the chair of education of Wake Forest College, who delivered an address before the teachers of Craven county in this city yesterday.

This meeting was one of the most largely attended and one of the most interesting ever held in the county, and there is every reason to believe that the instructors who were present will get much real benefit from it.

The teachers began to arrive in the city for the meeting on the previous night and when the irst session began yesterday morning practically every instructor in the public schools of the county was present. The morning session was taken up with the regular work of the Teachers' Association, such as the reading of reports, short talks by the members, etc. After the preliminaries had been disposed of the assemblage was divided into two sections. Miss Mollie Heath, of this city, who was in charge of the primary division read a most interesting paper on the work being done in the schools of the county, while in the grammar section Prof. W. G. Gaston, of Dover, presided in a most efficient manner and made a talk which proved thoroughly interesting.

At the conclusion of the morning session lunch was served to the teachers by Prof. H. B. Craven, assisted by Mrs. H. B. Craven, Mrs. J. F. C. Davis, Mrs. Leinster Duffy, Mrs. S. M. Brinson, Mrs. W. K. Baxter and Miss Taggart. Misses Julia Bryan Jones, Bertha Hawk, Mary Baxter, Esther Marks and Hazel Taylor assisted in the serving. The dinner was thoroughly enjoyed by each one of the teachers and they extended a vote of thanks to Prof. Craven and the ladies who assisted in making it a reality.

It was at the afternoon session that Dr. Brooks made his address. Dr. Brooks, in addition to being one of the most noted educators in the state, is an eloquent orator, and all through his discourse he held the undivided attention of his hearers and made an impression upon them which will without doubt be lasting.

The speaker took as his subject the "Life and Work of a Teacher." From every side he discussed this, explaining the various ways that a teacher can employ in making a success of their work, but the key note of his remarks was the admonition to be thorough, to learn well one thing and then specialize on that.

He told in an interesting manner of the difficulties experienced by some instructors and explained how these could be overcome and how they could have been avoided. Taken as a whole, the address was one of the best ever heard in Newbern on this subject, and each one of those who heard it felt that it had done them much real good.

NEW LINE OF WORK IS TAKEN UP AT WASHINGTON

Bureau of Standards Will Test Clocks, Watches, Chronometers, Etc.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The test and certification of watches, chronometers, and other timepieces has been carried on for many years at the Kew Observatory in England, at the Besancon Observatory in France, and at the observatories of Geneva and Neuchatel in Switzerland, but no such tests have been made for the public in this country, except for a few years at Yale university many years ago. This line of work is now started at the Bureau of Standards, and Circular No. 51 entitled "Measurement of Time and Tests of Timepieces" has just been issued giving the regulations under which the tests will be made, the methods employed, together with sections on the use and care of watches, and on standard time and the sources of reliable time standards with which one may make frequent comparisons of his watch. This first edition of the circular announces the regulations for the test and certification of watches only; the test of other timepieces will be taken up later.

For the purposes of test watches are divided into new classes, designated as A and B, adapted to watches adjusted for five positions and three positions respectively. The former test lasts 54 days, the later 40 days. Both tests include a test of the temperature compensation of the watch, at temperatures of 5 degrees, 20 degrees and 35 degrees C. In the class A test is also included an examination of the isochronism adjustment of the watch. Four tests a year are carried out, beginning on the second Tuesday in January, April, August and October respectively. The daily rates of the watches under the various conditions are determined within about 0.1 second. If the performance of a watch is within certain tolerances set for the different conditions, a certificate is granted showing the results of the test. If a watch fails to meet the requirements ,a report is rendered showing wherein it fell short of the tolerances and giving its actual performance in the trial. Watches may be submitted by manufacturers or jobbers of watches, by retail dealers, or by the individual owners of the watches, a fee being charged which is estimated to cover the actual cost of the test. It is expected that the tests will be especially valuable in cases where watches are to be used for scientific purposes or exploration ,and also to purchasers of high grade watches in giving them assurance that the watch is reasonably adjusted and in good condition at the time of the test. Copies of the circular and also of the application blank which must be filled out by those submitting a watch for test may be obtained upon request directed to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

HEALTH BOARDS AND THE TAXPAYER

Appropriations for health purposes in many communities have in the past been granted reluctantly, and in most instances in insufficient amounts for effective work. It has been difficult to convince the taxpayer and the public official that there would be an adequate return for money expended. Health to them has seemed an individual matter, and health boards have been compelled to beg for every dollar. An improvement, however, is taking place, and the amount per capita of health appropriations is increasing. A more intelligent understanding of the objects of public health expenditures and of the returns to be had is developing. In some instances, the taxpayer is now on the other side of the proposition. He demands of the health board, having approved liberal appropriations, that it prevent epidemics which endanger the health and lives of himself, his family and his friends. Spartanburg, S. C., has been for several years a center for the study of pellagra by a scientific commission. This has no doubt promoted the study of health matters in general in that community, with the result that the local health service has been well supported, while the people have come to recognize the possibilities of disease prevention. With the idea in mind of the seasonal recurrence of certain infectious diseases, the Spartanburg Herald says:

"For the amount of money the citizens of Spartanburg are putting up these days for the public health department they have reason to except service and results * * * Just at this season of the year and a little later on, in February and March, most cities are visited by * * * scattering cases of diphtheria and epidemics of measles and whooping cough. Measles and whooping cough usually spread until they have exhausted the supply of youngsters who have come on since the last year's epidemic while diphtheria, because of its more violent character, is usually held in check. But the question in our mind is whether these things have to be. In modern days is there no way to prevent so much suffering and sickness on the part of the little children of a city? The Spartanburg health authorities could in no way carry their services nearer the homes of the people than by making a study of this question and taking every precaution possible to hold these things in check this year."

It goes without saying that the health board of Spartanburg will do its utmost, but this change of attitude of the taxpayer toward disease prevention is interesting and hopeful, says The Journal of the American Medical Association. It also emphasizes the obligation on the part of health departments to make good.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

February 8, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 40 degrees; at 8 P. M., 47 degrees; maximum, 53 degrees; minimum, 40 degrees; mean, 46 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, .70 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday 16 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The Port Calendar, Feb. 8, 1915.

Sun rises . . . . . 7:04 A. M.
Sun sets . . . . . 5:49 P. M.
Day's length . . . . . 10 hrs. 45 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	4:40	4:54	12:07	12:00
Southport	2:19	2:37	8:57	9:03
Masonboro Inl	2:08	2:26	8:37	8:43

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

February 7, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	72	—	.0
Asheville	clear	40	30	.0
Atlanta	clear	50	32	.0
Augusta	clear	54	38	.0
Birmingh	clear	52	30	.0
Boston	cldy	46	—	.0
Charleston	clear	54	40	.0
Charlotte	pt cldy	50	37	.0
Chicago	cldy	22	—	.0
Galveston	clear	66	42	.0
Jacksonville	clear	—	44	.0
Memphis	clear	50	—	.0
Mobile	clear	58	36	.0
Montgom'y	clear	52	36	.0
New Orl.	clear	58	42	.0
New York	cldy	42	—	.0
Oklahoma	clear	54	—	.0
Palestine	clear	68	38	.0
Pittsburg	clear	28	—	.04
Raleigh	clear	50	36	.0
Savannah	clear	56	40	.0
Shreveport	clear	66	—	.0
St. Louis	clear	34	—	.0
Washing'n pt	cldy	38	—	.04

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THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Fr't Ag't., JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't, Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.
—from—
WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA **$22.30**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

MOBILE, ALA **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA **$26.75**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

PENSACOLA, FLA. **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited, returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CINCINNATI, O. **$20.40**
On sale February 20, 21, 22, limited returning March 3rd.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN **$18.20**
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th, limited returning May 8th.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA **$24.50**
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. **T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.**

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

CINCINNATI, OHIO **$20.40**
On sale February 20, 21 and 22nd, limited returning Midnight, March 3rd.

MIAMI, FLA **$26.95**
On sale January 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, January 20th.

MOBILE, ALA **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA **$26.75**
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

TAMPA, FLA **$22.30**
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. **$5.90**
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd. For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WESTBOUND

Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
a6:36 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:04 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	c1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:26 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:33 P. M.	7:22 P. M.	e7:15 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 23, 1914.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 31. * 5:35 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive Passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 30. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‖ 6:00 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‖ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:35 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 3:50 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:30 P.M.
No. 89. ‖ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ‖ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.
MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$22.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:30a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	3:30a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Seminole, Friday, Feb. 5th.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Feb. 12th

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Feb. 1st
Steamship Seminole, Monday, Feb. 8th

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Feb. 6th
Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Feb. 13th

Both Steamers Carry Passengers.

Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

SITUATION STILL ACUTE IN BELGIUM

Starvation Walks Abroad in Once Prosperous State.

IS REPORT FROM SCOTT

Former Congressman From Kansas Tells of Seeing Cardinal Mercier While in Belgium—Vivid Description of Conditions.

London, Feb. 7.—"The situation remains acute. If the food supply is diminished Belgium will starve."

Former Congressman Charles F. Scott, of Kansas, who is returning from an inspection of relief work in Belgium and France, telegraphed this message today to former Governor Walter R. Stubbs, of Kansas.

Mr. Scott visited Cardinal Mercier at Malines and heard the story of the now famous pastoral letter.

"The cardinal obviously enjoys the dilemma in which he has placed the Germans," said Mr. Scott. "His eyes twinkled as he told of his latest adventure."

"At 6 o'clock one morning, said the archbishop, a German officer and two soldiers brought a communication from the commander asking him to deny statements that he had been deprived of his personal liberty. The denial had been prepared and consisted of four or five typewritten sheets.

Mercier Tells of Letter.

"Cardinal Mercier said he requested his callers to return in the evening for an answer but the officer declared they must await a reply in the cardinal's room. At the achbishop's request telephonic confirmation of this order was received. Describing his subsequent experiences the cardinal said:

" 'It is true no manacles were used to restrain me, but I was to have performed a service at Antwerp and was not permitted to go there. For three days I was restrained in my palace. Two days later I was asked to modify my letter and wrote another. If the Germans are clever they will publish my first pastoral.'

"So far as I could see Cardinal Mercier was free to come and go, subject, I presume to the usual restrictions imposed on the Belgians. Men were at work bracing the damaged walls of the Cathedral and tearing down the parts which must be removed. Although terribly battered it now appears that the beautiful building will be saved. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

"The people in and around Malines appeared as depressed as any I saw in Belgium. They wander aimlessly through the streets where bands of wretched, ragged children beg from every one in sight. Elsewhere I was struck with the courage Belgians show in efforts to rebuild their homes and resume their normal life, but of course they are utterly dependent on supplies brought in by the commission.

"When you have seen Vise with its population of 7,500 now reduced to a hundred odd families existing in its almost total ruins; when you have seen once beautiful Oinant, now a heap of jumbled debris; when you see for miles only women in the fields then you begin to realize what war is.

Germans Are Farming.

"With a German general I motored through a large part of France now occupied by the Germans, every foot of which has been fought over. We drove for miles through acres of partly harvested wheat. What was left was trampled under the feet of two army corps. Almost within the sound of firing the Germans have a thousand or more of their own soldiers at work with gang plows drawn by gasoline tractors farming 125,000 acres of land which was a battlefield a few weeks ago.

"Throughout this region the Germans have been giving the inhabitants enough bread to keep them alive, but they told me they could not continue this work after active operations are recommenced. Throughout my trip I saw enough to convince me the Germans are treating the commission with perfect fairness, helping out with absolute good faith. Food is going only to starving Belgians and French. We have done well, as a country, thus far staving off actual famine but more food is essential."

RATIFY AGREEMENT AS TO COAST LINE

(Continued from Page One.)

order that this proper object may be accomplished.

To the end that your conclusion may be specifically and definitely known to us, I will very much appreciate it if you will give it to me in the shape of a letter, or other memorandum in writing, which may be taken as a guide and basis of our future action in the premises.

Yours very truly,
GEO. B. ELLIOTT,
Ass't General Counsel.

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh.
February 6th, 1915.

Mr. Geo. B. Elliott, Raleigh, N. C.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of February 6th, 1915, has been received, and I have considered the matters referred to therein in company with Judge W. R. Allen, Judge F. A. Daniels, Judge George Rountree, Hon. E. L. Travis, Hon. H. M. Allen, Hon. H. A. Gilliam and yourself. I have reached the following conclusion, in which all of the gentlemen present concur:

We find that no official of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or of the Atlantic Coast Line made any promise at the time that the consolidating act was passed, nor at any other time, that the company formed under the act would not seek to remove a case to the Federal Court upon the ground of diverse citizenship, and we further find that no such promise was made by anyone in behalf of the company. We do find, however, that it was understood by the members of the General Assembly without exception, who considered this act, that the company did not contemplate nor intend to remove its cases to the Federal Court on account of diverse citizenship, and that the amendments which were adopted to prevent removals would be observed by the company as understood and intended by the Legislature, and that the action of the General Assembly was on the faith of this understanding.

It appears clearly to these gentlemen that these facts were not known to the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line prior to this conference.

It is a matter of congratulation to the people of the State and to the company that upon being fully informed as to the facts, the company shows a willingness to comply with the understanding that existed in the Legislature at the time of the passage of this act, and has agreed to remove no other causes of action arising in North Carolina on the ground of diversity of citizenship, and agrees that those causes now pending, which have heretofore been removed on the ground of diversity of citizenship may be remanded to the State courts.

All of the gentlemen present join in commending the spirit of fairness of the company as manifested in keeping the promise or offer made by President Kenly in his recently published letter, without subtle distinction as to whether or not the facts as found by us meet the exact terms of his offer.

Yours truly,
LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 6, 1915.
At Raleigh, N. C.

Hon. Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I acknowledge your letter of this date, reciting the conclusions reached by you, Judge W. R. Allen, Judge F. A. Daniels, Judge Geo. Rountree, Hon. E. L. Travis, Hon. M. H. Allen and the Hon. H. A. Gilliam, in conference this morning, the five first named being the gentlemen who have personal knowledge of the circumstances attending the passage of the act of 1899, authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Line.

It is naturally a matter of sincere gratification to this company, and its officials, to receive from you gentlemen, who are familiar with the facts, the assurance that is contained in your letter, constituting, as it does, a complete answer to the charge of bad faith on the part of this company.

I repeat now, in writing, the statement that I made to the gentlemen mentioned in your office this morning, to wit.: that notwithstanding the fact that you find no promise was made by any person on behalf of this company not to remove cases to the Federal Court on the ground of diverse citizenship, nevertheless, inasmuch as it appears from your findings that the Legislature understood, in passing this bill, that the company did not contemplate nor intend, to remove its cases to the Federal Court on the ground of diverse citizenship, and that the amendments adopted were understood and intended by the Legislature to cover this point, and that its action was on the faith of this understanding, this company will, and it hereby does, agree to renounce such right as it may have under the law to remove cases, in which the cause of action arises in this State, from the State to the Federal Courts, in this State, upon the ground of diverse citizenship.

Although I am authorized to make this statement on behalf of the company, it will, I think, be better to have this assurance given to you and the people of the State, by means of a letter over the signature of the president of this company, and I will, therefore, upon my return to Wilmington, request Mr. J. R. Kenly, president, to confirm this statement over his signature in a letter addressed to you, to the end that this correspondence, with Mr. Kenly's letter, may be placed in your files as a record for the future determination of any question that may arise in the premises.

With renewed expression of my appreciation of the courtesy of the gentlemen named in meeting to determine this question, I am,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant General Counsel.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7, 1915.

Hon. Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I have read with much pleasure and gratification your letter of February 6, to Mr. George B. Elliott, assistant general counsel of this company, giving the finding of the gentlemen who met to consider the questions involved in the passage of the act of 1899, authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. I have also read the letter of February 6, from Mr. Elliott, addressed to you, in which he states for this company, that we will hereafter renounce the right of removal to the Federal Court, in all cases in which the cause of action arises within this State, upon the ground of diverse citizenship, and will agree that cases now pending in the Federal court of such character, may be remanded to the State court.

As suggested by Mr. Elliott in that letter, I now beg to ratify and confirm the position therein taken, and the agreement entered into with the State in this matter.

It is particularly gratifying to me, and to the other officers of this company, that the charge of bad faith, and of conscious failure to live up to our obligations should have been so fully and frankly met, and disproved, by the finding of the several gentlemen who were peculiarly in position to know the facts as they actually transpired, and I take advantage of this opportunity to express to you our thanks for and appreciation of the kindly personal interest that you have taken in the matter, and for the aid you have generously given in securing the conference, to the end that these facts might become known.

I feel that it was largely through your kindly interest that this satisfactory solution of the situation was brought about.

Yours very truly,
J. R. KENLY,
President.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS MORE FOR SENATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, absent.

In the event of this result, administration leaders plan to adjourn the Senate tomorrow night until Tuesday, to make a new legislative day, upon which Senator Gore's motion to discharge the commerce committee from consideration of a substitute ship purchase bill introduced last week may be called up.

The Gore motion will be debatable, and will operate to force the Republicans to fight it. They may talk on it until March 4, if they choose, or let it come to a vote.

With the aid of Progressive Republicans administration forces are confident they can carry the Gore motion.

This would bring the substitute bill back to the Senate and force the opposition to resume its defensive.

Should there be a decision to lay the bill aside the appropriation committees of the Senate are ready for action on many of the supply bills and those still under consideration are to be stripped of general legislative features that might provoke serious attack.

The House met today to eulogize the late Representatives Sereno E. Payne and Edwin A. Merritt, of New York.

AVOIE VIOLATION TO NEUTRAL VESSELS IS GERMAN NAVAL ORDER

(Continued from Page One.)

be able to assume battle in a situation favorable for us."

Another possibility Admiral Von Koester declared was that the British have a higher regard for the German fleet than Nelson had for the French or the Spanish. "That the offensive spirit of the Germans is greater than the British", the admiral continued "can justly be assumed when one recalls that the Germans took an offensive against England's East coast, whereas the English have not dared to approach the German coast.

"We are full of the firmest confidence in our fleet", said Admiral Von Koester", but we know that a sea battle means death or victory and that a destroyed fleet cannot be re-placed in the course of the war even if it lasts for years. We therefore must be cautious and allow ourselves to be incited to no deed which might eventuate in our defeat.

Sea Battle Out of Question

"For what would be the situation if a sea battle took place tomorrow in which each one of our ships took a hostile ship to the bottom with it, and perhaps some others? We would be without a fleet and England could proceed gradually in its attacks against our coasts. And you can be sure after the conduct of England in our colonies that no city would be spared.

"Our coast from Emden to Memel, would be most severely threatened. Landing atempts, if they were sufficiently well prepared, could succeed at places most uncomfortable for us.

"Our fleet must protect us under all conditions and may accept battle only when it can reckon on victory".

Admiral Von Koester declared the course of the navy up to the present has caused him great surprise.

He added the British secretary of state for the navy seven years ago declared that Germany would wake up some morning and find her fleet gone. He also re-called the utterance of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty in a speech at London last September in which the German fleet was designated as a "luxury" and in which he said that if the warships did not come out and fight they would be "dug out like rats in a hole".

'After these sayings," Admiral Von Koester declared, one expected other things from the British fleet than it has accomplished. I am almost tempted to believe the spirit of Nelson no longer lives in it."

The Admiral said the fact that Admiral Fisher, the British first sea lord, had not changed the plans that were being pursued by Prince Louis of Battenberg, the former first sea lord, "can be taken as showing England's intention to dictate terms of peace eventually with its fleet".

Pneumonia Weather is Here.

No cough or cold should be neglected. Forty years' use proves Foley's Honey and Tar a safe, reliable remedy. It contains no opiates nor habit-forming drugs. If you want a cough syrup that will really help you, you will take Foley's in preference to any other. With a bottle of genuine Foley's in the house you are protected against colds, coughs, croup, sore throat, grippe and such sickness.

Smile Mother Jones Wore After She Was Charmed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mother Jones was present the other day in New York when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the richest man in the world, testified before the Industrial Relations Commission, and when she heard his lofty sentiments about labor and its rights, she patted him on the back. As she went down the New York City Hall steps the photographer caught her with the smile she still wore after her conversation with the young man. So charmed was she that she visited his office in the famous building at 26 Broadway, headquarters of the greatest corporation on earth, and had quite a chat with him. Several months before Mother Jones had tried to get into the young man's offices there and had been ejected without much ceremony.

But labor leaders in New York did not like Mother Jones' roseate interviews, following her conversations with the young millionaire. They called on her and, it is said, a stormy session was held. Right away she issued another statement about Mr. Rockefeller and his testimony. She had this to say, among other things:

"If he did understand, and if he is sincere, he would realize that the new scheme for meeting his men in Colorado is a sham and a fraud.

"So far, Mr. Rockefeller has given only lip service to democracy in industry. His new plan in Colorado masquerades as a basis for collective bargaining. It is the shadow and not the substance.

"You can't fool my boys. They know that this kind of a scheme is a hypocritical and dishonest pretense.

"For ten years the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the rest of them have starved and hammered down my boys out there. They have lived like dogs. The companies haven't only underpaid them, but they have taken away the little they got through company stores, company houses and company saloons. My boys and their families have had no more rights in Colorado than animals."

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, ONE Gordon setter, 9 months old; color, dark grey and black, mixed; left front leg bent in. Answers to name of "Najim." Reward if returned to 721 North Fourth street, or 'phone 863. fe8-1t*

WANTED TO SELL, DRY PINE MIXED with oak and ash, cut and split stove length, $1.25 and $1.00 per load, delivered. 'Phone 818. fe8-1t*

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING GETS results. Select your prospects and solicit them direct with Multigraph letters. You get rfom 25 to 1,000 per cent returns from Multigraphing—"and that's our business." Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja 23-mo-thu-sa-tf

WANTED TO EXCHANGE — PLAYER Piano for lot in Wilmington. A standard 88-note player piano, the kind that any one can play and get all the music out of it. You can get all the latest music at about the same cost as regular sheet music. Piano comes direct from factory. Price $800. Prefer lot near Seventeenth street. What have you to offer and where located? Address answer to "Manufacturer," P. O. Box 639, Norfolk, Va. fe7-7t*

WANTED — LIVE MAN TO HANDLE Briscoe and Argo cars. State tax is paid. Ham Ross Motor Co., Charlotte, N. C. fe7-2t*

SPECIAL FOR ONE WEEK—SUGAR 5c; 10c tomatoes 8c; corn 8c; peas 7c; raisins 9c; 10c bottle olives 7c; salt mackerel 8c; fresh country eggs 25c; White Rose cocoa 9c; toilet soap 2 for 5c. We also have Hecker's Farina Yellow Corn Meal and Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, and a full line of Delicatessen at May Bros., 130 Market street, phone 1332. fe 7-4t

SALESMAN TO SELL VINEGAR AND cider. Exclusive or side line. Good contract to right man. Atlantic Vinegar Co., Richmond, Va. fe 6-3t*

THE RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN Association will hold the subscription books open another week for those who wish to subscribe stock in the 28th series. James Owen Reilly, secretary. fe 7-3t

FOR SALE AT WINTER PARK, BRAND new bungalow, six rooms, situated on large lot, convenient to station and school; only small cash payment required; balance, terms to suit. D. R. Foster and Co., agents. fe7-3t

DRINK MINT COLA AND REMOVE corks from crowns. Find valuable trade checks; 10 to 25 cents' worth deposited in each case. Mint Cola Company; 'Phone 466. fe7-7t

DESIRABLE SIX ROOM HOUSE, CAN be bought for $400.00 cash, balance in B. & L. Ten per cent investment. Lot 33 by 150. Located No. 213 South Twelfth street. Good chance to get a home. James Owen Reilly. Fire Insurance and Rear Estate. fe 7-2t

FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF moving away offer for sale my farm of 80 acres, situated near Roanoke river, half way between Palmyra and Norfleet. Has 800 Elberta trees, now 6 years old and in their prime. Fruit last year sold for over $1,000. In high state of cultivation. Plenty of buildings and 4-room tenant house. All buildings built 7 years ago. Also offer one portable log cart and two heavy horses. For terms and particulars address Mrs. Irene H. Hussey, Scotland Neck, N. C. fe 6-7t*

WANTED TO BUY—AN ESTABLISH- ed business here in city which has good reputation. Would invest about $800. "A. M." P. O. Box 971, City. fe 6-7t*

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC IN general that I am not connected with the U. S. Woolen Mills Co., and am located at 114 Princess street with Specialty Tailors & Hatters. Yours for business, F. H. Krahnke, Jr. fe 6-3t

BUNGALOW FOR RENT AT VILLA View, on hard road; has every convenience, including electric lights, sewerage, running water and deep well. For particulars, see or 'phone J. O. Hinton. fe3-6t

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

EAT AT THE DIXIE CAFE AND GET fat. Regular meals, twenty-five cents. Short orders at lowest prices possible. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try us once and you will come again. fe2-7t

WORLD ALMANAC NOW ON SALE, 30 cents, at Gordon Bros., 17 Princess street; 'Phone 745. We deliver anything we sell. ja26-tf

FOR RENT — NICE FURNISHED front room. Right downtown. Modern conveniences. Phone 773, or call at 216 North Second street. ja17-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCAN- izing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

Crane's Linen Lawn
THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER

We have also a fine line Correspondence Cards and Highland Linen Box Paper, Mourning Cards and Paper, Paper by the POUND, with Envelopes to Match. Engraving Wedding Stationery and Calling Cards a Specialty.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ADVANCES ON COTTON

Some Little Storage Space Left.

Reasonable Advances will be made on Good Grades, even down to Low Middling.

Write Us.

W. B. Cooper and Company
COTTON MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY
4%
SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING COMPANY
FRONT AND MARKET STS., WILMINGTON, N. C.

A Growing Savings Account is a Strength in the Time of Trouble.

Do you put by some part of your salary each pay-day?

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